RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 100 BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
29 ,,	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
6th May	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th ,,	DURENDA* ..	7,241
1st July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd July	MERKARA ..	8,285
12th Aug.	MANELA ..	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8,441

*Cargo vessel only will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
29th Apl	KIDDERPORE*	China & Japan.
8th May	JEYPOR*	China & Japan.
15th ,,	ATLANTIC MARU*	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Will not convey Passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926			
30th April	VASNA ..		Busreh via Karachi
1st May	CHAKLA ..		Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
1st ,,	JANUS ..		Colombo, Madras & Calcutta.
3rd ,,	VITA ..		Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
5th ,,	BARPETA ..		Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf
12th ,,	KARAGOLA ..		East & S. Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Toyooka Maru	7098	18 April	1 May
Yamagata Maru.	3807	30 April	12 ,,
*Tamba Maru	5845	4 May	17 ,,
Muroran Maru	5374	19 ,,	2 June
*Awa Maru	6028	28 ,,	11 ,,

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi,

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
No. 28, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20273 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Shinnoh Maru ..	T. Yoshioka	4,900	27 April	4 April
Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	12 April	27 ,,
Honolulu Maru..	O. Fujita	5,751	12 ,,	24 ,,
Serbistan	R.Yoshimori	3,074	6 ,,	1 May
*Indo Maru ..	S. Takata	5,001	30 ,,	3 ,,
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	1 May	23 May
Borneo M.	T.Motoshigo	5,864	24 ,,	7 June

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 655.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of casts or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 25 YEARS
YOU GET Rs. 1500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1500 FULLY PAID-UP PAYABLE Rs. 3000 AFTER DEATH
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG. YOU ARE NO LOSER
GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL YOU HOW IS IT
For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY.
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, OLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BUY THE BEST
KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
IS THE BEST
GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA, Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Escof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

B.C.P.W." ANTISEPTIC Tooth Powder An ideal dentifrice for daily use.
"B.C.P.W." RODOFEN Best Antiseptic Dental Cream
MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.
Can be had from all chemists or from their
SOLE AGENTS,
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
(Phone No. 40784.)
18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD and at Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
WHO KNOWS
What is going to happen?
But
1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Cotton from 424, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!
By
THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.
2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!
3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 5 to 10 Rs. remittance and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!
! CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES !
Our representative:—
Short stay:— WATSON HOTEL Room No. 111. NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.
COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY.

PROFESSOR
GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS
(80 P. C. CURE)
PLAGUE SOLUTION:—for internal administration
BUBO OINTMENT:—for external application
GERMICIDE:—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative and purgative
AGUE MIXTURE:—for Malaria and Dengue, etc.
Best Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.
For Particulars write To:— M. J. GAJJAR,
IONIC PHARMACY, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY. 4.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

AN ENGLISH TYPIST with out-door work. Pay Rs. 45. Apply with references to Box No. 1345, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3083

WANTED—YOUNG HINDUS on Salary or Commission for Life Insurance of Hindu Company. For particulars apply A. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road
A R3092

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A MOTOR DRIVER desires situation anywhere: Inform: BHUTT COMPANY, Bhagatalao, SURAT.
B R3085

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Origina price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typeriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
W

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.
M

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—Lathes 10in. by 10 feet, 10in. by 16 feet, 9in. by 8½ feet; 5/8in. Punching and Shearing; 1½ No. Disintrigater; Stones Polishing Machine; 4in. and 8in. Suction Cameron Donkey Pumps, 10, 15, 20 B.H.P. Crossley Crude Engines, all second-hand as new overhauled. Prices moderate. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay Inquiries solicited for any kind of new and second-hand machinery.
K

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

THE ASCOMPCO COMMERCIAL—A FORTNIGHTLY JOURNAL, devoted to Commerce, Industry and Finance. Annual subscription Rs. 3/-. Single copy annas two. Post Box 850, Bombay.
L R3096

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for Contractors, Architects and Private House Owners. A large quantity of rubble stones and other building materials, suitable for every purpose to be sold at very reasonable rates. Apply immediately SETH NARSI DAS JEKISONDAS, 65, Esplanade Road, Fort.
T R3094

SILK UNDERWEARS, fancy and durable rupees four each KHAN BROS., 199, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R3049

PERSONAL.

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.—Next Session begins July 5, 1926. Apply for Prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
P R3034

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS, fresh and dry of Special Quality, are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, QUETTA.
R1327

PROFESSION.

ASTROLOGY—Predictions for one year or detailed study and advise regarding any particular point, one rupee. Data required—Name, sex, place, time and date of birth or writing letter. PROPRIETOR, KLINNANILAYAM, Arakandanallur Post South Arcot District.
P R3032

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, DysPepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Bombay Chronicle,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, LIMITED, INDORE.

WANTED—An experienced and competent SALESMAN Apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials and terms.

NANDLAL BHANDARI & SONS,
Agents.
R3097

RS. 125 REWARD.

ZANZIBAR PARROT (Grey with red tail) ring round leg, flew from cage towards Malabar Hill. Perfectly tame. Above will be paid to anyone returning it to Mr. GRAHAM, 22, Altamont Road, (Phone. 41766), or the first to give such information as will lead to its re-capture.
26509

THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 8TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 29th April, 1926, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1925.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference Shares.

3rd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Ordinary Shares

4th.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September, 1926 and to fix their remuneration.

6th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 30th April, 1926, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMNADAS NURSEY & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st April, 1926.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 3rd May, 1926, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 21st April, 1926.
D26461

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3050 of 1925.

NAWABZADA SAYEEDUZZAFAR-KHAN and Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

HER HIGHNESS NAWAB SULTAN JEHAN, Begum of Bhopal, and another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal order of Reference made in the above suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and bearing date the 15th day of December, 1925, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk General Mohomed Obaidulla Khan Bahadur, deceased, who died at Bhopal, on or about the 24th day of March, 1924, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.

Dated this 19th day of April, 1926.

(Sd) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C26469

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between S. MOHAMADDIN HAJI KADERBAKSH and our client DIN MAHOMED MALIK, who carried on business in guts, lambskins and kidskins under the name and style of Union Casing Supplying Co., at Dharavi, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 16th day of April, 1926, and all liabilities of the said firm are taken over by the said S. Mohamaddin Haji Kaderbaksh. Our client, the said Din Mahomed Malik, has nothing whatever to do with the said S. Mohamaddin Haji Kaderbaksh or the said Union Casing Supplying Co., as from the said 16th day of April, 1926.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1926.

NANU HORMUSJI & CO.,
Attorneys to Din Mahomed Malik.

C26504

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the land, hereditaments and premises particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written belong solely and absolutely to our client, MANGALDAS VIRJI, a minor under the age of 18 years. Any person or persons dealing with any person falsely claiming any interest in the aforesaid immoveable property will do so at his or their own risk and our client will not be bound by such dealings.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those pieces or parcels of land with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses and Chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the village Ghatkopar in Taluka South Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban and bearing the following Survey Numbers and description:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No	Hissa No.	Area A. G.	Total	Assessment.
	178	1			0-14		2-3-2
139	118	1	Nil		0-4	484	0-4-0
359	178	1 (out of)	Nil	3	0-4½	1660	0-11-0
166	117	1 (out of)	Nil		(-7½		1-8-0
358	178	1	Nil			117	0-0-0
372	178	Nil	1	2	0-2	245	0-1-0
360	178	2	Nil	Nil	0-2¾	333	0-4-0
357	178	Nil	1		0-2	242	0-1-0
361	178	3			0-0	747	0-11-0
349	178	4			0-2½	372	0-4-0
	,,		2		6-¼		0-0-0
	,,	Nil	3			328	

Which said pieces now form one property which is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Amerchand Madhavji and partly by the property of Parbhudas, on or towards the South partly by the property of Parbhudas and partly by the property of Javerbai, on or towards the West partly by the property of Javerbai and partly by the property of Rustomji Jamsedji Irani, and on or towards the North by Public passage.

SECONDLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses and Chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the village of Ghatkopar in Taluka South Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban, and bearing the following Survey Nos. and description:—

Entry No. 356, Survey No. 178, Pot Nos. 9 and 10, Falni No. nil, Hissa No. nil, Area 4½ Gunthas, Square Yards 544½, Assessment Annas 8.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses and Chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the village Ghatkopar in Taluka South Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban, and bearing the following Survey Nos. and description:—

Entry No. nil, Survey No. 180, Pot No. 8 Falni No. nil, Hissa No. nil, Area 7¼ Gunthas, Total Assessment 14 Annas.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & SURAIYA,
Attorneys for Mangaldas Virji, a Minor.

26503

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—
LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO. of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

WANTED AGENTS on commission and allowance on guaranteed business.

For farther particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.

P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary.
Head Office: CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. S.T.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TARDEO, ARTHUR ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Modi Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Devji Dharsey and others and by Virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of July 1922 and made between Haji Valimahomed Moti and others of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on Thursday the 29th April 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Land admeasuring one thousand five hundred and ninety two square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 522, Collector New No. 51031, Old Survey No. 449 and New Survey No. 3/3396 and Cadestral Survey No. 342 together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3885 (1) 3885, (2) and 3885 (3) and Street No. 12-14-16, 16A and 16B situate at and on the West side of Arthur Road Tardeo in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the said Arthur Road on or towards the West and North by the property of Bai Rehmathai widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai and on or towards the South by the property of Nensey Khaira).

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Modi Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgages at their Office No. 79 Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF NEARLY NEW STORES OF "RIPON SODAWATER FACTORY."

Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 10th May, 1926, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Grant Road, on the ground floor of Vasiamul Building D Block, all the stock-in-trade of "Ripon Sodawater Factory" such as Fillers, filter-candle, Cooling Box, Filter tanks, syrup tanks, Bottle washing machine, stones, label machines, shaftings, brackets, stands, wooden tubs, trollies, Hand carts, Bullock carts and many other articles, etc., etc.

The above will be on view from the 7th proximo from 4 to 6 p.m. (S. T.).

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-Goods etc.

On account of the underwriters:—
1 case artizcial Silk Russia braids.
27 Pieces Double Border Printed Muslins.
1 case (556) Cylindrical Cardboard Cartons.
On account of the concerned:—
1 Lot motor "Steepney" wheels.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
presents
WARNER Bros. Classics of the Screen
"LOVERS' LANE"
The screen version of America's most popular play
A fascinating Story of love and lovers
(Six Reels)
THE GRAND NATIONAL
On the Battle Ground of Aintree, Becker's Brook and its casualties—all in the chasing game
Jack Horner's memorable Win
The Race from Start to Finish.
SCAREM MUCH
A Mack Sennett Comedy Filled with Smiles, Giggles and laughter!
Here's Novelty! and laughter! and delightful entertainment!
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Includes
THE LINCOLNSHIRE
The Cambridge & Oxford Boat Race.
TIME 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
A TREAT FOR THOSE WHO LIKE THE BEST.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p. m.
"LIGHT OF ASIA"
India's Own Masterpiece
featuring
SEETA DEVI
As Princess Gopa.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
SECOND WEEK
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
DON Q SON OF ZORRO
The Greatest Stunt Creation Fairbanks has ever offered!
A Thriller de-luxe of a generation "Bull-Whip"!

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SIR HALL CAINE'S
Famous Novel
THE CHRISTIAN
A Drama that challenges the sincerity of modern Christianity.

"MACISTE EMPEROR"
"MACISTE EMPEROR"
One of the most Powerful and Gorgeous Films ever made. Maciste, the central figure, in a Series of thrilling Incidents. Maciste, the Strong, Silent Hero, who plays a number of Heroic roles.
See "MACISTE EMPEROR" TO-DAY.
DAILY AT: 5-15; 7; 8-45 10-30 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES:
3 As. 4 As. 8 As. 12 As. Re. 1/.

CROWN CINEMA
Marble Theatre, Sandhurst Road.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, April 28.

A rise of 12 to 10 points in old crop and 13 to 14 points in new crop in N w York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on some short covering. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 3 points higher.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co., Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"We have no strong opinion either way but we are rather against the market. The course of prices depends upon the weather."

From the faregoing cable we conclude the weather to be favourable present. There is no news about the Coal strike which dispute has to be settled between now and the 1st May.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 27th instant as under:—

"Nervous market owing to uncertainty of weather conditions."

In accordance with a slight advance reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened at Rs. 330 i.e., Rs. 3 higher than yesterday's closing rate for Broach April/May. Throughout the sessions the tone remained easier and prices gradually gave way to Rs. 526½ under the influence of free selling by Commission Houses and Bazar operators at which latter rate the Bazar closed. At cotton green the market opened at Rs. 325 and going up by a rupee closed quiet at Rs.324 on Japanese Houses and Sarroffs selling.

Broach July/August after having opened at Rs. 334 declined steadily without the least improvement to Rs. 330½ as a result of general selling by jobbers and several commission Houses, market finally closing at the same rate. Oomra May and July opened respectively at Rs. 303 and Rs. 308 and in both these contracts there was a drop of about Rs. 3 during trading hours the closing quotations being Rs. 300 and Rs. 305 whilst F.G.M.G. Bengal for May and July remained quiet but steady at Rs 234 and Rs. 241 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

LIVERPOOL MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents received on Wednesday the following cable from their Liverpool friend:—

Liverpool, April 27.

"Market has a better undertone with upward tendency. Spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of call cotton. Market is inclined to respond more quickly to favourable than to adverse news. Weather reports are more favourable.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay April 28.

Fully Good Broach April/May	324
Fully Good Broach July/August	327½
Fully Good Bengall May	231
Fully Good Bengal July	238
Fine Oomra May	297
Fine Oomra July	304½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 28.

M.G. Bengal Superfine 265 Fine 250 F Good 240 Good 235.

M.G. Surat Superfine 409 Fine 404 F. Good 394 Good 384.

M.G. Oomra No. 3 Superfine 315 Fine 305 F. Good 290.

M.G. Central Provinces No. 1 Superfine 350 Fine 340 F. Good 325.

M.G. Central Provinces No. 2. Superfine 338 Fine 328 F.Good 313.

MG. Broach No. 2 Superfine 352 Fine 344 F.Good 334 Good 326.

M.G. Punjab American Superfine 364 Fine 354 F. Good 344 Good 334.

M.G. Naosari Superfine 429 Fine 424 FcGood 414 Good 404

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 28.

Fully Good Broach April/May	327
Fully Good Broach July/August	331
Fully Good Bengal May	234
Fully Good Bengal July	241
Fine Oomra May	300
Fine Oomra July	305
F.G.M.G Southern May/June	295

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 28.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th April 26.

Cotton	11,085 Bs.
Wheat	43,518 Cwts.
Linseed	8,289 ,,
Rape etc.	290 ,,
Gingellyseed	75 ,,
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	7,257 ,,
Castorseed	6,745 ,,
Rice	6,972 ,,
Myrobollams	5,261 ,,
Cottonseed	2,473 ,,
Gram	3,808 ,,
Juwar	12,760 ,,
Barley	etsoin shrdl shrdlu
Bajri	2,868 ,,
Coal	5,065 tons

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 28.

Bengal Superfine M.G.	270	.....
Bengal Fine M.G. ...	255	.....
Bengal FGMG	240	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine MG.	253	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	240	.....
Punjab-Americans FG. M G	345	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine MG.	340	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	340	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G	325	.....
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	330	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	330	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	300/	
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	280/90	.....
Khandesh Fine MG.	280/90	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	345	.....
Broach F G. M.G.	335	329
Muthia Fine M.G.	270	.....
Muthia F.G. M.G.	260	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	.....
Coompta M G.	350	.....
Westerns M.G.	320	.....
Westerns M.G	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	360	.....
Cambodia F.G. M.G.	390	.....
Navsari F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Surat F.G. M.G.	400	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F.G. M.G.	340	.....
Dhollera F.G. M.G.	333	.....
Kalagin F.G. M.G.	.....	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay April 22

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last. Year.
Khandesh		2,87,550	2,80,485
Central India ..	818	3,47,683	3,09,777
Barsi and Nagar ..	600	2,00.193	1,86,049
Hyderabad-Gaorani	227	71,180	93,257
Berar	875	4,55,715	5,44,689
Central Provinces ..	402	2.34,782	2,49.441
Total Oomras ..	2,922	15,97,103	16,63,398
Dholera	237	2,08.750	1,56,073
N.W. Provinces ..		1,27,360	1,30,500
Rajputana	245	94,721	62,714
Sind-Punjab ..	1,693	2.69.489	3,48.524
Broach	341	3,07,293	3,50,813
Coompta & Dharwar	2,484	61,407	60.856
Westerns-Northerns	1,936	41,856	42,934
Coconada		1,496	1,134
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	403	13,003	13,189
Persian	43	2.476	3.871
American	781	2.844	9,619
Egyptian and African		49,375	36,003
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		2,601	3,487
Total	11,035	27,80,277	28,83,175

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 22th April. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,708	4,21,676	4,73,931
Japan & China ..	1,800	13,51,494	12,80.297
Coast Ports ..	151	20,551	13,480
Up-country by Rail. ..		63,031	9,657
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		51 534	46,202
Total ..	3,659	19,08,286	18,23,561

COTTON.

Liverpool, April 27.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 5,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 200 bales.
Total Day's Imports Nil.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	9.99
Mid. Americans Spot	9.99
Egyptian F.G.F Sakellaridis	16.20

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	18.61
July	18.16
October	17.30
New York Noon Call—	
May	18.63
July	18.18
October	17.30
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
May	17.84
October	16.61

CLOSING PRICS.

Liverpool April 27.

CLOSING PRICES

Cotton Delivery Liverpool:—	Mid Uplands	G. O. C.
April	9.49+.11	
May	9.42+.11	
June	9.30+.08	
July	9.26+.08	
August	9.15+.07	
September	9.05+.05	
October	8.97+.04	
November	8.89+.03	
December	8.89+.03	
January	888+.03	
February	8.86+.02	
March	8.88+.03	
April	8.86+.03	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 27.

April t	15.25+.07
May	15.15+.07
June	14.95+.10
July	14.80+.10
August	14.80+.10
September	14.65+.09
October	14.55+.04
November	14.45+.04
December	14.35+.04
January	14.30+.04
February	14.36—.04
March	14.27+.04
April	14.27+.04

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATINS.

Liverpool, April 27.

Scinde, Good	6.15
Scinde Fully Good	6.55
Scinde Fine	6.95
Bengal Good	6.25
Bengal Fully Good	6.65
Bengal Fine	7.05
Oomra Good	6.95
Oomra, Fully Good	7.35
Oomra, Fin	7.75
Broach Good	7.75
Broach Fully Good	8.15
Broach Fine	8.55

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York April 27.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000 baes
Day's Exports to Continent	8,000 bales
Futures at New York May	18.63+.12
Futures at New York July	18.16+.11
Futures at New York Oct.	17.31+.13
Spot Cotton at New York	18.90+.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17.88+.08
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans May	17.88+.09
Futures at New Orleans Oct	16.63—.11
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality)	19 7/16.
Demand Bill	84.85.87.

WHEAT.

London, April 27.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. 55/6 Apl/May. Sellers Rozario Santa Fe 58 1/2 bs. 54/3 Apl/May Sellers.
Tone Firm but quiet.
Australian 59/3 Apl/May. Value.
Choice White Karachi 58/3 May/June. Sellers.
Soft Red aKrachi Unquoted.
Tone:—Firm but quiet

SEEDS.

London, April 27.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—
£ 14 7/8 Apl/May. Paid.
£14 13/16 May/June. Paid.
£14 7/8 June/July. Paid.
Cottonseed Bombay 7 3/4 Apl/May Sellers.
Tone.—Firmly held.
Castorseed Bombay 17 Apl/May. Sellers.
Tone: Steadier.
Linseed Bombay £17 1/2 Apl/May. Nominal.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Usual Bold per ton £21 May/June. Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria per ton £20 3/4 Apl/May. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton £19 Apl/May. Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmly held.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore £21 May/June, Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, April 27.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 16 3/4 Apl/May. Buyers.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 16 3/4 May/June. Buyers.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
30/1 1/2 May/Aug. Offered.
30/6 Sep/Dec. Offered.

JAVA SUGAR.

London April 27.

Fine White Java C. and C. Calcutta:—
15/3 July/Sept. Sellers.
15/6 Oct/Dec. Sellers.
15/7 1/2 Jan/Mar. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 15/5 1/2 July/Sept. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 15/6 1/4 July/Sept. Sellers.
Tone:—Quiet bu tvery steady. z

RUBBER.

London April 27.

Para Up River Fine. Spot 22 June/July. Value.
Tone:—Steady.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 23 1/4 Buyers. 23 1/2 Sellers.
Tone:—Easier in sympathy with New York and Eastern quotations. Business moderate.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, April 27.

Cardiff to Bombay. 16/6

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, April 28.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay): —

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—			
Standard	1	2	9
Century	1	2	3
Hindustan	1	2	9
Fazal (Mahal)	1	3	0
Phoenix	1	2	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1	2	3
Manekji (Patangia)	1	1	9
Kaliamardan	1	2	0
Daud Sahib	1	1	3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—			
Rachael Mill Per lb.	1	3	0
Hindustan	1	2	6
David Mills	1	3	0
Apollo	1	3	0
E D Sassoon	0	0	0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—			
Kohinoor Mill	0	0	0
Swan Finlay	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	1	0	9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 32-42 In.—			
Textile (Hand)	1	1	3
Spring (Merchant)	1	1	3
Century (Bugle)	1	0	9
Apollo (Pyala)	1	0	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	1	1	3
Sakuntala	1	1	0
Sundari Brand	1	1	0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—			
Spring (Balance)	1	3	0
Jacob E D	1	1	0
Century	1	3	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—			
Spring (Balance)	1	2	0
Century	1	1	6
Jacob E. D.	1	0	0
1368 Tata	3	3	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—			
Bombay Cotton Per Piece	4	8	0
Jamshed	4	8	0
Century	5	0	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	4	12	0
Hindustan No. 902	5	8	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—			
Bombay United	6	0	
Kasturchand			
BLACK CHECK:—			
5800 Sholapur	12	0	
Textile Mills £3 1/2			
GABRUN No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pabaney	9	0	0
Hindustan	9	6	0
E. D. Rachael	7	8	0
SALITA:—			
Century Per lb.	1	0	6
Textile	1	0	3
Spring (Merchant)	1	0	9
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—			
777 Kohinoor Per Piece	2	11	0
777 Crescent	0	10	0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—			
Kenta Per Lb	1	5	6
Great	1	5	0
Phoenix	1	5	0

DYE STUFFS.

Bombay, April 28.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Cow	70	0	0
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger	70	0	0
Alizarine 20 per cent. I. P.	68	0	0
Alizarine 20 per cent Big Pac	60	0	0
Napthol A. S.	6	0	0
Napthol A. S. B. S.	7	0	0
Scarlet	3	0	0
Indenthrine Blue	3	10	0
Indenthrine Violet	5	14	0
Magenta Crystals	5	12	0
Indigo	a	2	1
Nigrosene Crystals	1	12	0
Hemetine Crystals	1	0	0
Victoria Blue	3	0	0
Crysophinine	5	0	0
Methyl Violet	3	8	0
Sulphur Black	1	0	0

Tone and Remarks: Prices are mostly steady, with limited business passing.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 28.

B.C. RATE
Banks selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1060.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A. Frcs. 1120.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1105.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 151 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 198

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol., 4 86 3/8
London—Paris Frcs 145.65.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.17.
London—BrusselsFrcs 134.75.
London—Rome Liras 121.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.39

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet—Steady market

London, April 27.

Rentes 3 per cent 47 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 29 1/2.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 29 7/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China sld. Business small. Market Dull.
Interest day to day loans 4 1/8.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/1925. z
Interest 7 days market loans 4.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 28.

Bank Telegraphic 1/5 13/16.
Bank Demand 1/5 27/32.
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 1/8.
Frcs Demand 1050.
American Dollars 277.
Hongkong Dollars 151 1/2.
Shanghai 196.
Japan 131 3/4.
Singapore 158
Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London April 27.

Stockholm	18.16
Oslo	22.43
Ameterdam	12.09 7/8
Switzerland	25.17
Prague	1461.00

DISCOUNTS.

London April 27.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 9/32.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 9/32.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 11 3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 28.

3 months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 to 5½ per cent.
Money 1 month 4 3/4 per cent.
Money 3 months 4 per cent.
Money 6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London April 27.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £86 1/8 unchgd.
Victody Bonds 4 per cent £92. unchgd.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £99 7/8 Ex dividend —1/8.
Conversion Loan £75 3/16+1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £103 unchgd.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £104 unchgd.
Consols 2½ p.c 55+1/4.
Rupee Paper 5½ p.c. 56 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c (Sterling Loan) 70 1/2 unchgd.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 59 3/4 unchgd.

New York April 27.

Demand Bills 4.85.87.

London April 27.

Exchange on London in Paris 145.80.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42 1/2.
Exchange on London in Italy 121.00.

BULLION

Bombay April 28.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/8/2.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/8/9.
National Bank Bar gold Rs 21/12/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/2/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs 21/9/6
Bar silver ready Rs 68/14/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/14/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 67/8/0.

London, April 27

Bar gold ready. s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 29.8
Silver Forward d 29.7.

TONE OF SILVER—

Quiet and steady. India and China sold. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing. We think some further decline possible.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 28.

Ready:—21-9-3.
Vaida—Chitor at 6 p. 21-8-9.
Vaida—Visak. At 6 p.m. 21-9-9.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida— Visak. At 6 p.m 0-2.6.
Tone— Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 28.

Vaida—Chitor At 6 p.m. 68-14.
Vida—Visak—At 6 p.m. 68-6.
Vaida—Jeth—At 6 p.m. 67-14
Teji Mandi —
Vaida—Visak At 6 p.m. 1-2
Vaida—Jeth—At 6 p.m. 1-6.
Tone—Market quiet

SHARE MARKET.

April 28

Mill Shares remain steadier owing to sale covering. Market is likely to maintain at present.

We quote B. Dyeing 867/8, Century 352/2, Fazulbhoy 834/12, Pearl 472-8, Crescent 188/12 Indore 356/4 Nagpur 477/8 Swadeshi 171/4 New Great 321/4 Tata Ordy 1714, Dfd. 43/12, Hydro 90/12.

In miscellaneous Burma was easier. Hydro was easier as it was rumoured that the dividend is not more than Rs. 30.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotations Rs.
Bank of India	50	2½	77-4 X D
Baroda ..	50	4	78 X D
Central Co-operative	50	7½	52
Central	25	1¾	23 4 X D
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c	76 X D
Imperial	500	40	1567-8
Imperial Contributory—	*125	10	410
Union	75	..	3 8
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	8-12
Central India Mining.	10	4½	23 8 X D
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	35
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	47 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	140
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	3
Shivrajpure	10	Y 7 7	39 XD
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	850 XD
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	19 p.c.	143 X D
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c	114
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	88 D
Guzerat ..	100	5 p.c.	88
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	70
Larkana ..	100	5 p.c.	75
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	76
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	77 ×D
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	92
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	98
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	151
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	655 XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	68½
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	186 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	235
Scindia Steam ..	36—0—14—0		9 3
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	73
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	575
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	930
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	113 2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	63 12
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	92
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	60
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	945
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	902½
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	420
Ta Power P. ..	1,000	..	645
PRESS COMPANIES			
akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	175
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	925 X D
Indian Cotton	126	20	217½
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215
New Berar	500	80	820 ×D
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100 × D
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	535
New Prince of Wales ..	500	61	740
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675 × D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	142 8
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	12
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	127
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	140
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 8
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	47
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4-0	4 13 X
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	190
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73 ×D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	310
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	650
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	118
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	39 12
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	43 12
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	17 14
Thacker	50	..	125
Telephone	50	1y	19
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15	..	3 10
New India	25	1y	16 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	865
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	2 10
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	407-8 X D
Ailiance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	256
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	327 8
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	867 8 XD
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	350
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	175
Broach Fince Counts ..	250	..	35
Century	100	20y	353-12 XD
Central India O. ..	100	16	477 8 XD
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	415
Ceylon	100	..	45
ColabaLand & Mill,	100	..	116-4 XD
Coorla	100	7y	140
Crescent	100	nil	188 12
Currimbhoy	250	..	303
David	500	..	350
Dawn	250	40	650 D
Diamond O.	100	..	5
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 13 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	230
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	140
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	18 12
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	280
Fazulbhoy	250	25	833 12
Finlay	100	nil	115
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	500
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	107 8
Gold Mohur	100	..	6 8
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1400
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	162 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	1000
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	376 4
ndian Woollen ..	50	..	2 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	67 8
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	47 ½
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200
Khatan Makanjee ..	100	Nil	100
Kilachand	25	..	3 8
Kohinoor	500	..	930
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	4950 XD
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	23
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	92 8
Madras United ..	250	15	455
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2000
Mathradas	100	..	142 8
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	96
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2200
New City of Bombay.	100	nil	150
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	321 4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75
Pearl	250	12	472 8
Phoenix	100	10	400 X
Planet	100	..	N
Premier	100	.	40
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	16
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapur	1,000	250	7400
Simplex	250	..	135
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	45
Standard	500	100	1200
Swadeshi	100	18	471 4
Swan	100	nil	145
Tata Mill O.	500	..	102 8
Vshnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1900 D
Vshnu P.	500	35	540
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	715

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				407-8
Bombay Cotton				327 8
Bombay Dyeing		865	873-12	865 867-8
Century	352-8	357-8	352-8	353-12
Central India ..		477-8	480	477-8477-8
Colaba Land ..				116-4
Crescent ..				188-12
Edward Sassoon				135
Fazulbhoy ..	831-4	836-4	831-4	833-12
Finaly				115
Globe				25
Gokak				107-8
Indian Bleaching				163-12
Indore Malwa				376-4
Kohinoor				930
Madhowjee				90
Mathuradas				140
Meyer Sassoon				88-12
Mysore				112-8
New Great ..	318-12	322-8	318-12	321-4
Pearl		470	475	470 472-8
Pabany				225
Pehoenix				400
Simplex				135
Swadeshi ..				471-4
Swan Mills				145
Tata Mill				102-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	142-8
Bombay Steam	166-4
Tram Co., Ord.	113-2 113-12 113-2 113-2
Bundi Cement	8-12
Central India Mining	23×D
Indian Cement	35
Katni Cement Ord.	47-8
Shivarajpur	39
Tata Hydro	941-4 941-4 930 933 12
Tata Iron and steel Ordy	17-2 18-2 17-2 17-14
Tata Iron and steel Def	41-14 43-12 41-1443-12

SHARES.

London April 27.

Hongkong Bank £124 1/2.
Chartered Bank £20.
National Bank £46 1/2
P. and O. Bank £9.
Eastern Bank £5 3/4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay April 27.

2½ per cent Rupee Paper 77/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 93.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/4
5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 101
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/10
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/7.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) du 1928 Rs. 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 101/.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent B

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THE SHAH AND HIS CABINET.

RECENT CHANGES IN PERSIA.

Describing Persia's new Ruler and Parliament Arnalds Cipolia writes as follows in "La Stampa":—

Persia's Parliament has a worthy home a beautiful palace separated by a park from one of the great mosques whose lofty round minarets are entirely encrusted with multicoloured tale. In the courtyard between the park and Parliament House stand several cannon under their canvas coverings perhaps as an admoition to the honorable members.

The hall where the sessions are held is light spacious and attractive and undecorated except for a porfusion of gorgeous Persian carpets. Its galleries for diplomats and for the public are unusually roomy. But the native spectators instead of having seats or benches sit on Oriental rugs. Members however have comfortable leather-upholstered chairs.

There is practically a full attendance. All the seats are occupied. The presiding officer is a distinguished scholar whose name escapes me. He wears a turban, and on either side of him sit the clerks of the House. In frout and a little lower is the Speaker's rostrum where a deputy wearing a turban and a coffee-coloured gown woven of camel's hair is addressing the members. Most of the other representatives wear turbans indicating that they are scholars or priests or descendants of the Prophet. The turbans of the first are black those of the second white and those of the third green. In fact this Parliament looks like an extremely clerical body as if the Government were founded on the ecclesiastical establishment. The secular classes are scarcely represented although Riza Khan encourages them in order to broaden the basis of his government. Just now the clericals are emphasizing the divine right of the new dynasty just as they preached yesterday that of his predecessor.

The room is well heated and let me repeat is much handsomer than those occupied by several European Parliaments in the Balkans or than one at Angora. Among the deputies who do not wear a turban several tribal chiefs are pointed out to me. They are semiprisoners at Teheran. When they ruled as free feudal lords in their native mountains their wives rode unveiled at their sides at the head of their warlike vassals and often fought valiantly in battle. Now at Teheran these ladies veil themselves like other Mohammedan women to please Riza Khan.

The new Shah has gathered into his Parliament not only his personal partisans but also his subjugated enemies—both representatives of the old native culture which is primarily religious and modernized Persians who have visited Europe. There are many fine specimens of the race among the old nobility. I have never seen in a public gathering anywhere men with keener more cultivated and more expressive countenances—or with longer beards. In their veins flows the blood of the ancient Chaldenas Assyrians Babylonians and Persians. Most of them are fanatical adherents of their faith and have made the pilgrimage to Mekka.

The debates are calm and deliberate. The speakers assume priestly posses and never gesticulate. Persians abhor gestures which they think betray lack of self-control. Now and then a man lifts one finger in the air. At the slightest murmur the President's bell calls the members to order. Persian oratory is pleasant to the ear. The speakers do not talk; they sing and their language is soft and musical and full of sunshine and flowery images.

None the less I cannot believe that this Chamber moulded in the form that Riza Khan decreed was quite as docile as it seems to be to-day when it voted to dethrone the former dynasty. Even the adversaries of that dynasty protested violently against what they denominated overriding the Constitution and some ten members became so obstreperous that it was necessary to remove them from the hall by force.

THE CABINET.

The Persian Cabinet including the Premier is housed in the Royal City, which is a part of Teheran resembling the Forbidden City at Peking. It is a walled quarter containing the 'Imperial' palaces—for we must remember that 'Shah' like 'Tsar' and 'Kaiser', are but coruptions of the Roman 'Caesar',—arsenals parks factories for making uniform cloth and sumptuously decorated buildings covered with porcelain tiles and inlaid with mirrors in the Persian style. I enter a handsome square with flower beds and fountains surrounded on three sides by government offices and ascending a tall flight of steps covered with rich Persian carpets reach a shady corridor where servants are bustling to and fro carrying pots of steaming tea.

The Premier's office whither I am led without delay is a barren place furnished except for rugs with a single big table covered with a disorderly array of papers. As no writing-materials are visible on the table it looks like a place where somebody had been sorting mail. The Premier himself wears a collarless Persian coat and a black cap and speaks excellent French. His chin is covered with a stubby growth of beared like that of a man who has not shaved for a couple of weeks for he belongs to a religious sect part of whose discipline it is never to use a razor. I cite this as characteristic of Persia: here is a gentleman who has resided in Europe and has been educated there who speaks French fluently and converses with me familiarly and intelligently upon any subject yet he observes scrupulously the practices and traditions of a little Mohammedan sect.

After we have conversed for some time principally about conditions in Italy and Italian enterprises in Persia I rise to go. But the Premier detains me; he has a surprise for me—a telegraphic resume of Mussolini's speech at the opening of the Parliament in Rome which he insists on eading to me word for word.

THE SHAH'S RESIDENCE

It is a beautiful November afternoon. The snow-covered mountains to the northward glisten in the warm yellow sunlight of the Persian autumn. A few minutes' ride in an automobile along half-deserted streets flanked by the tall walls htat hide the beauties of Teheran—its palatial villas and gardens and fountains and artificial lakes—brings us to the residence of the new Shah. It is a modest dwelling. Rumour has it that Riza Khan does not intend to occupy the old palace of his predecessors, but will convert that building into government offices. He will however, build himself a small stone residence in the foothills ten or twelve miles rom Teheran in the beautiful park-country at the base of the mountains where the members of the Legation and the wealthy residents take refuge during the torrid summer heat.

This little villa is surrounded by a modest yard filled with flower beds and ornamented with a fountain. A few marble steps lead to a landing upon which open the private apartments of the Shah. It is a cramped place encumbered with pots of flowering plants. Two big paintings representing scenes from the Indian conquests of Nadir Shah by modern Persian artists adorn the walls. There is no suggestion of luxury about the building. It is merely a comfortable middle-class home. Rumour has it that Riza Khan is parsimonious; and he is undoubtedly a careful economical man with none of the prodigal tastes of his spendthrift predecessors.

I am shown into a little reception room on the right furnished in a rather nondescript manner. There are valuable rugs on the floor but the chairs and sofas are of cheap manufacture. A few pictures hang on the wall and a clock ticks on the mantel over a fireplace in which a cheerful coal fire is burning. Light from the turquoise heavens enters unimpeded through the uncurtained windows.

A moment later the private secretary of his Highness enters. He will interpret for us for Riza Khan speaks only Persian and a little Russian and indeed has learned to write these two languages only within the last few years during which he has devoted remedying his lack of early schooling.

The Shah does not keep me waiting. He almost bursts into the room—a colossal figure of a man fall straight monumental dressed in an officer's simple khaki uniform. He wears no decorations and his cap which like all Persian high officials he keeps on in the house has no insignia except a little gold lion rampant.

I involuntarily compare this simple reception with a royal audience in the days of the former Shah with its display of magnificent uniforms diamond aigrettes of huge jewels of turqoise-studded scimitars and all the other trappings of a typical Oriental court.

REZA KHAN'S PERSONALITY

I am introduced. The Shah shakes my hand invites me to sit down besides him. I study his face. His features have a military hardness and vigour almost unique in this land of artists traders and religious mystics. His eyes are slightly bloodshot his eyebrows heavy and bushy. The scar of a wound beginning at the top of his nose makes a deep furrow across his forehead. His grey moustache is trimmed close and his tawny face is tanned as brown as that of a mulatto. Altogether he makes the impression of an exceptionally harsh and cruel person. But his voice is soft and gentle and his words full of good sense and moderation and courtesy belie his looks.

In a word Persia's new man is not really a Persian but a typical South Russian of the old type. As I study him I cannot get away from the idea that I am talking with a dashing hard-bitten Cossack hetman. It is impossible to connect Riza Khan's face and figure with the history of Persia but they do suggest instantly Peter the Great. In fact if the new Shah were able to handle his country the way the Reformer Tsar handled Russia I have no doubt that he would refashion it in the same summary and autocratic manner. But Persia is not Russia and Riza Khan is too exclusively a soldier to have the versatility and the vision of the great Muscovite.

ADMIRATION FOR MUSSOLINI.

Riza Khan speaks to me of his admiration for Mussolini with whom he has exchanged photographs. When I compliment him upon the appearance of his troops which though not numerous are excellently disciplined and well equipped he smiles with gratification. At a sign from his master a servant brings in a table and tea is served in beautiful old porcelain together with pastries supplied by a Russian bakery in Teheran that makes a specialty flexquisite confections. Learning that I am an old army-officer and that I have made several tours around the world the Shah shows great interest in my travels.

Finally the conversation turns to homely local gossip particularly the progress made in repairing the Italian Legation buildings which have recently suffered from fire. I learn that before he was elevated to his high post the Shah was often a familiar guest there.

I take leave of Riza Khan Pahlavi feeling I have made the acquaintance of a ruler who will leave enduring traces of his reign in Persian history.

"A PLEASURE TO SEE."

Some women have such a delightfully fresh natural complexion and reflect such radiant health and charm that the sight of them gives pleasure wherever they go. There are others, on the contrary who, whilst possessed of beautiful features, can only be looked upon with feelings of sadness because of their sickly appearance, despite whatever artificial means they may adopt to try to hide the ravages of ill-health.

It is a mistake to suppose that lip stick and cosmetics make good out-wardly the signs of anaemia or of those other debilitating troubles from which so many women suffer at intervals. The only way to restore natural plumpness and color to the cheeks, rosiness to the lips, sparkle to the eyes, true womanliness to the figure, is through the blood, by purifying and enriching the blood. Not only do Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do this, but they revitalize the nerves, regulate the bodily functions, revive the appetite, build up the whole system.

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ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Election of Indian Merchants' Chamber's representative on the Improvements Committee.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
St. Teresa's High School, Prize Distribution, St Xavier's College Hall, 6 p.m. Captain E.J. Headlam presiding.

FRIDAY, April 30

The P. and O. s.s. Razmak with the mails of 15th instant due 5 a.m.

Inter-Exam in Science Results, University Hall 2 p.m.

Silver Jubilee of the Krishna-Dharmalaya Lodge Theosophical Society, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. Annie Besant presiding.

SATURDAY, May 1.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Public Reception to Mr. Andrews, Sir C. Jehangir Hall 6 p.m. Sir C. Setalvad to preside First day of Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference, Damodar Thackersey Hall 4 pm.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH

JILKER Shanker Rajanna, J. P., Municipal Corporator, aged 39, died Bombay Wednesday 28th at 6 p.m. Funeral to take place today (Thursday) at 9-30 a.m. at his residence Kamatipura 9th Lane.

PEOPLE'S FREE HOSPITAL.

A anonymous donation of Rs. 500 has been received from a "sympathizer" of Poona for the fund of the above hospital.

BOMBAY Y.M.C.A. (CENTRAL BRANCH)

A public lecture will be delivered in the Y.M.C.A. Hall Wodehouse Road today (Thursday) at 9-15 p.m. by Kenneth J. Saunders, Professor of the History of Religions at Berkeley, California on "Understanding India". The Chair will be taken by Dr. J. Cairns O.B.E.

KRISHNA-DHARMALAYA LODGE JUBILEE

The silver jubilee of the Krishna-Dharmalaya Lodge Theosophical Society will be celebrated to-morow (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at China Baug, Girgaum Back Road when Dr. Annie Besant, President of the Theosophical Society will preside

SPINNING DEMONSTRATION CLASS.

A spinning demonstration class is conducted by Shrimati Taramati Ennuza at her residence, Garodia Terrace, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, B.B.C.I. Ry., where complete demonstration from carding to spinning is taught. This class will continue till Sunday the 1st May 1926 from 12 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) Those who wish to take advantage of this class are requested to join the demonstration.

BHULESHWAR DIST. C COMMITTEE.

During the National Week Messrs. Harilal Mammohandas, N. G. Trivedi K. N. Deshpande, Yesvant Krishna Parulkar and D.P. Pathak and B. P. Bhatt went out for hawking khaddar and enrolling members from house-to-house. Owing to the slackness in the movement they had been able to sell khaddar worth Rs. 87 and 9 pies only. They have enrolled 157 members and collected Rs. 5 for Das Memorial Fund.

SWEEPERS' CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY.

The second annual general meeting of the Municipal Sweepers' coloperative credit society was held on Sunday last in the Municipal office compound under the presidentship of Mr. M. J. Khathuna who is also the president of the Kurla Municipality. After the reading of the report by Mr. M. K. Naik, the Chairman of the society the main item of which is the redemption of four members of the society from their old debts during the course of this year, the President explained to them the advantages of a society and exhorted them to become members in large numbers. After declaring the dividend and the bonus the meeting dispersed.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme of Dance Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Thursday the 29th instant at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave length 387 Metres.

1. One Step, "Follow Yvette" 2 Fox Trot "Bygone Days" 3 Fox Trot, "Because of You" 4 Fox Trot "Oh! How I miss you tonight" 5. Waltz, "Babette." 6. Fix Trot, "She's Driving Me Wild" 7 Fox Trot, "If You Know Susie" 8. Tango, "Madre" 9. Waltz, "Der Rosenkavalier."

B. P. C. C. MEETING

Both the Council and quarterly meetings of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which were to be convened on Saturday and Sunday the 1st and 2nd May 1926 are postponed until further advice.

RECEPTION TO MR. ANDREWS

The members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the public are requested to be present at Alexandra Docks No. 18 shed on Saturday the 1st May at 7 a.m. to give a cordial welcome to Mr. C. F. Andrews on his return from South Africa and also to attend the public meeting at 6 p.m. at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall Mayo Road, Fort.

BOMBAY NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE

The first session of the Bombay Prov. Non-Brahmin Conference will take place in Bombay at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel on the 1st and 2nd prox. under the presidentship of Mr Keongersing KamjiPatil. The proceedings will commence at 4 p.m. on the first day.

The President will arrive at the Victoria Terminus on Friday, 30th instant, at 6 p.m. and it is decided to take him in procession via Dhobi Talao to the "Indu Prakash" Press at Thakurdwar. Members of the Reception Committee, volunteers and delegates are requested to be present at Victoria Terminus at 5-45 p.m. All others are kindly requested to be present at Victoria Terminus upto 6-30 p.m. and take part in the procession.

MAHARASHTRA LIBRARY CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, April 28.

The second session of the Maharashtra Library Conference is to be held about the middle of May at Poona. It is stated that Sjt. Bipin Chandra Pal will preside.—Free Press of India.

SUIT AGAINST MUMTAZ BEGUM

ALLEGED GIFT TO DAUGTHER.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST RECOVERY OF BALANCE.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett.)

Sadat Begum .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Mumtaz Begum .....Defendant

The plaintiff in the above suit is the nine-month old daughter of Mumtaz Begum. She has through her next friend Vazir Begum who is her grand-mother sued for a declaration against her mother Mumtaz Begum that the balance of the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 which is in the hands of Rakhiabai, the administratrix of the estate of Abdul Kadir Bawla, deceased belonged to the plaintiff, and for restraining the defendant from receiving the said balance.

The plaintiff stated that she was the daughter of the late Abdul Kadir Bawla by the defendant. Bawla by his will had left a legacy of Rs. 1,00,000 to the defendant. The defendant had received several sums of money on account of the legacy from time to time and the balance now payable to the defendant in respect of the legacy was Rs. 75,000. The plaintiff was born on 19th July last. On 10th August last it was alleged, the defendant in the presence of several persons, made a declaration that she had given by way of gift to her daughter, the plaintiff, the balance of the legacy in the hands of the administratrix.

In January 1926, Vazir Begum, the plaintiff's grandmother learnt at Amritsar that the defendant was about to marry one Abdul Rahman. So Vazir Begum became anxious about the gift to the plaintiff and spoke to the defendant about it. The defendant reassured Vazir Begum that she had made a gift of the balance of the legacy to her daughter, the plaintiff. The defendant had also given a power of attorney to Vazir Begum to recover the amount from the administratrix of Bawla's estate. Subsequently the defendant married Abdul Rahman, and afterwards the defendant and her husband had confirmed the said gift by a letter. In April 1926 it was alleged the defendant revoked the power of attorney given to Vazir Begum, and had denied having made a gift to her daughter.

On these allegations the plaintiff applied for an interim injunction restraining the defendant from recovering the balance of the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 from Rakhiabai, the administratrix of Bawla's estate.

In her affidavit in support of the application. Vazir Begum alleged that the defendant had of late been making attempts to recover the balance of the legacy from the administratrix, who had refused to recognize any claims unless an injunction was obtained from the Court. The defendant had sent down an agent to Bombay to recover the said balance.

His Lordship, after hearing counsel, granted an interim injunction restraining the defendant from recovering the said balance from the administratrix.

Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand Wadia and Co. appeared for the plaintiff.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPUTATION

MR. SORABJI CONVEYS THANKS.

Mr. Sorabji of the South African Deputation who left India for Durban on the 28th instant, wishes to thank all leaders and public bodies for the help they rendered to the South African Indian cause, and to acknowledge the debt of gratitude on behalf of the Indian settlers in South Africa for the service rendered to their cause by Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Imperial Citizenship Association and particularly by the Press in India.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

SIR A. MARTEN APPOINTED.

Sir Amberson B. Marten, LL.D., has been appointed Chief Justice of Bombay in succession to Sir Norman Macleod, retired.

(Sir Amberson had a distinguished academic career. He was born in 1870, and is the eldest son of the late Sir Alfred Marten, K.C., M.P. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He secured a First Class Law Tripos and also the studentship of the Council of Legal Education. He was called to the Bar from the Inner Temple in 1895 and became a member of the Bar Council in 1909-10. Until 1916 he practised in the Chancery Division and in that year he was appointed Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court in 1916.)

A BRAVE THIEF!

ARRESTED FOR STEALING A BICYCLE.

Amruti Sitaram, a Bhaiya, was charged on Tuesday, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, with the theft of a bicycle belonging to Deputy Inspector Long.

The complainant, it appeared, had left his cycle outside the Police Quarters in Princess Street on Sunday at 11 p.m. and by 2 a.m. he found it missing. Later on a soda water seller opposite the Police Quarters arrested the accused with the cycle while he was passing by the place.

A BRAVE MAN

When the accused was asked whether he had any objection to remain in police custody, he replied that he was a brave man and was not afraid of the police. He also said he arrested the soda water seller for stealing the bicycle.

His Worship sent the accused to the Police Surgeon for his mental examination and postponed further hearing.

SEQUEL TO LOSS IN SPECULATION.

A HINDU LAD COMMITS SUICIDE.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Neavaram Keshadas (18) who died on the 12th instant under circumstances already reported in these columns. The deceased lived at Masjid Bunder and had no fixed occupation. A few days before his death he indulged in speculation and lost Rs. 600. His brother paid the loss, but since then he was despondent. On the 12th instant he was found unconscious and a doctor was sent for who advised his removal to a hospital; but he died subsequently.

The Coroner sent the viscera of the deceased to the Chemical Analyser who reported that death was due to opium poisoning.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

JUMPED FROM A MOVING TRAIN.

A HINDU'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

On Monday afternoon one Rama Tukaram (40) a passenger of Electric down train jumped out of his compartment at Sandhurst Road Station while the train was in motion and sustained fracture of the neck. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries death being due to the shock following injuries.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SATTA GAMBLING IN FORT.

POLICE RAID TWO HOUSES.

On receipt of some information on Monday night, Sub-Inspectors Rane and Savant raided a Satta gambling den in Fort and arrested Phulshanker Hiriee Vaidva and Babu Rama two occupants of the room and seized some cash and betting slips.

Another raid was effected by Sub-Inspector Salasker in a house in Parsi Bazar and arrested Tulsidas Hansraj and also seized some cash and betting slips.

WOMAN FATALLY STABBED.

VERDICT OF MURDER AGAINST SUSPECT.

On Tuesday morning Bhagibai, a Hindu woman aged 25 years was walking along Tulsi Pipe Road, when one Ganpat Genu came from behind, and stabbed her in the neck with the result that she died on the spot. Police arrested Ganpat Genu and placed him before the Coroner at the inquest.

The evidence showed that the suspect claimed to be the husband of the deceased and was enraged as she was living with a Mahomedan named Abdul Karim.

Abdul Karim in his evidence said he did not know that the suspect was married to the deceased.

Medical evidence showed that the wound was eight inches long and had penetrated as far as the middle line of the back of the neck.

The suspect reserved his statement to the other Court.

The jury returned a verdict of murder against the suspect Ganpat.

A HINDU WOMAN'S FATE.

Panibai Dholechand (26), a Hindu woman residing at Bhoiwada was suffering from dysentery for some time past. On Monday night she slept in her room keeping a naked candle burning on a wooden stool in front of her bed. Suddenly her clothes caught fire and she sustained extensive burns. She was removed to J. J. Hospital where she died soon after admission.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.

A serious accident occurred on Monday night to a fireman of the G. I. P. Railway which resulted in his removal to E. G. Hospital. It appeared at 9 p.m. soon after the Calcutta mail started from Victoria Terminus, Rodrigues De Souza, a fireman fell from the engine on the railway lines. He sustained injuries on the head and was removed to E. G. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF INTERMEDIATE M B. B. S. EXAM.

The following candidates have passed the above Examination:—

CLASS II.

Dhirajlal Santlal Alreja, Ramchandra Bapu Arai, Durga Govindrao Dabholkar, Jehanbux Framroze Dadrawala, Raghunath Vishnu Deshpande, Motiram Atmaram Dikshit, Baman Rustamji Fenivala, Sehdev Grover, Janardan Narayan Kamat, Moreshwar Vithal Kelkar, Gangadhar Subrao Koppikar, Raghunath Balkrishna Kotwal, Krishna Raghavendra Kulkarni, Ramkrishna Balkrishna Mehta, Tulshidas Purshotam Mehta, Francis Hildebrando Menezes, Joseph Ignatius Condorce; Moraes, Moses Peres Moses, Mukund Mahadeo Mulherkar, Dattatraya Raghunathrao Muzumdar, Alibhai Alam Nagori, Madhav Anant Pai, Dattatray Sadashiverao Parchure, Vyankatesh Lakshman Parnaik, Gopinath Laxman Patanker, Vithal Govind Rangnekar, Champu Shankarrao Rege, Amritlal Jagannath Sanghani, Manohar Nanujee Talpade, Vishwambhar Dattatraya Telang, Ganesh Hari Thuse, Anant Govind Tipnis, Jamnadas Nagji Valera.

PASS.

S. S. Bidikar (exempted from Physiology), Pradyumna Krishna Pandit, (exempted from Materia Medica), Madan Keshav Pradhan, (exempted from Materia Medica), Rahman Abdur (exempted from Physiology)), Samuel Martineau Channing Abraham, (exempted from Physiology), Vishvanath Bapurao Dayalbhakta (exempted from Physiology), Bhailal Nagindas Doctor, (exempted from Physiology), T. Krishnama Chary, (exempted from Physiology), Chimanlal Vithaldas Mapara, (exempted from Physiology), Jamnadas Gulabchand Parekh, (exempted from Physiology), Dawood Ali Shaikh, (exempted from Physiology), Balkrishna Keshao Sheorey, (exempted from Physiology), Malini Khanderao Trilokekar, (exempted from Physiology), Rustom Ardeshir Cooper, Peter Fulgentius D'Souza, Krishna Chintaman Gharpure, Meghashyam Narayan Jog, Harilal Amritlal Kothari, Dattatraya Sadashio Pathre, Venkat Shrinivas Rao, Purshottam Narayan Satgkar, Ezekiel Shellim, Hormusji Sorabji Shroff, Dundappa Guramalappa Thankary,

The following candidates who commenced their Medical Studies before June 1923 have passed in Anatomy and Physiology and are entitled to keep terms for the Final M.B. B.S. Examination:—

Sindhuvihari Parmodrai Divatia, (exempted from Physiology), Ahmed Abdul Hakeem, Keki Hormusji Haradhvala, Chhaganlal Gunavantram Jani, Babu Narayan Kale, Ignacii de Loyola Mascarenhas, Ganesh Krishna Nabar, (exempted from Physiology), Ishwarlal Manishankar Overseer, Bento Xavier Rego, Krishna Kumar Sharma,

"INSANE DURING FULL-MOON"

OPIUM-POISONING THE LAST CURE.

On Monday night one Rajaram Yeshwant (28) residing at Kamatipura was removed to the J. J. Hospital suffering from opium-poisoning to which he succumbed the following day. The deceased was the manager of a Hindu Hotel and on Sunday afternoon stated at the hotel that he was going to the Police Station to take the Hotel license, but as he did not turn up till 8 p.m. a search was made and he was found unconscious in his room. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died. The deceased used to get deranged in mind during the full moon.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FOR LENDING HIS MOTOR-CYCLE.

OWNER FINED RS. 3.

Mr. H. P. H Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday, fined Frank Stewart, an assistant in West End Watch Co. Rs. 3 for lending his motor cycle to a man who had no license to ride one.

The evidence showed that the accused lent his cycle to one Gustav Fraser (19) who while riding on the 20th ultimo collided with a street water hydrant near the Esplanade Band Stand and died of farcture of the skull. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 3.

A JOY RIDE AND ITS SEQUEL.

The joy ride of two Mahomedan youths with a European girl had a sequel in Police Court proceedings when the parties concerned were fined by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaon Police Court on Tuesday.

The prosecution case was that on Friday night, Miss Ensor residing at Watson's Hotel along with Hasham T. Rahimtoola, and Suleman Gulamali got into Suleman's car at the Lyric Club, and drove to Chowpatty. It was alleged that both Hasham and Suleman being drunk, Miss Ensor took the wheel at the instance of Suleman, although she had no licence.

The course of the car from Fort to Chowpatty though zig-zag was not marked by any accident. At Walkeshwar Road the car collided against the wall of Kalyan Building, turning right over and injuring the occupants who were removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

Miss Ensor was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 155.

A fine of Rs. 10 was also imposed on Suleman Gulamali for allowing Miss Ensor to drive without a license

RECEPTION TO MR. ANDREWS

PUBLIC MEETING ON SATURDAY.

A public meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the Bombay Committee of the Indian National Party, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Presidency Association at the Sir Cawasjee Jehangir Hall, on Saturday (1st prox.) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to accord a reception to Mr. C. F. Andrews on his arrival from South Africa after a very successful mission. Sir Chamanlal Setalvad will preside.

SWARAJ PARTY COUNCIL.

MEETING AT SABARMATI ON MAY 6

The Secretary, Swaraj Party, intimates all members of the General Council of the Swaraj Party in Bombay and Gujarat that a meeting of the Council will be held at Sabarmati Ahmedabad on the 6th prox., when members are requested to attend. It has not been found possible to send individual notice owing to shortness of time.

A. I. C. C.

VENUE UNCHANGED.

CALCUTTA, April 28.

In reply to a resolution passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, that having regard to the present difficult situation in Calcutta and Bengal, the inadvisability of the absence of members of the All-Indian Congress Committee from Calcutta at this juncture and further in view of the fact that the presence and advice of all India leaders in Calcutta was felt to be necessary the A. I. C. C. meeting at Sabarmati on the 5th and 6th May should be invited to Calcutta, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Pandit Motilal Nehru have sent the following telegram to Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta:—

"Would gladly accede to your request, but place and date (have) been specially fixed (to) secure Mahatmaji's presence and advice in solving urgent Hindu-Moslem problem as well as other important matters. Hope Bengal contingent (will) make it a point (to) attend (on) 4th and 5th."

The decision having been finally accepted by Mr. Sen Gupta, as President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, the meeting will be held at Sabarmati on the 4th and 5th May as originally arranged.—A. P.

LALA LAJPAT RAI AT GENEVA.

NOT A GOVT. NOMINEE.

In view of misapprehension in certain quarters, it may be mentioned that Lala Lajpat Rai, who left for Geneva on Saturday afternoon, has proceeded as the representative of the Trade Union Congress to the International Labour Conference and not the Government of India, although the latter bore his expenses. The Congress chose him and the Government of India had (Under the Treaty of Versailles and the Rules of the International Labour Conference) to accept the choice.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

SINDH ARYA SAMMELAN TO BE HELD

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 28.

The Sabarmati compromise between the Swarajists and the Responsivists has caused general satisfaction among political circles in Sind and it is hoped that the All-India Congress Committees will ratify the same.

The Hyderabad Municipality has sanctioned Rs. 2,000 for free distribution of clothes among poor children who will be compelled to attend schools under the Compulsory Primary Education Act.

Vigorous preparations are being made to hold the Sind Arya Sammelan at Shikarpur from the 29th April to 2nd May. Swami Shraddanand has been requested to preside over the function.—Free Press of India.

SEQUEL TO DEATH OF DIARCHY.

PORTFOLIOS DISTRIBUTED IN C. P

NAGPUR, April 28.

It is understood, that consequent on the revocation of transferred subjects, the Transferred Departments in this Province have been distributed between the two Executive Councillors. The Hon. Mr. J. T. Marten gets the P. W. D., Excise, Agriculture and Industries portfolios, and the Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe gets the Education, Local Self-Government and Medical portfolios. There is no likelihood of a third Executive Councillor being appointed.—Free Press of India.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

28th April, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	18-63
To-day's Opening Rate	18.46
Difference	+3
To-day's Closing Rate	18.60
Difference	—03

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Horniby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

28th April, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.42
To-day's Opening Rate	9.42
Difference Unchanged	
To day's Closing Rate	9.41
Difference	—.01
Sewri Market	3 4 4 0
Khandi Market	3 4 4 0

SUIT AGAINST VAISHNAVA MAHARAJ.

STANDING COMMITTEE S SANCTION

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai presiding.

SUIT AGAINST A VAISHNAVA MAHARAJ.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 22nd April, 1926, regarding a suit to be filed for the recovery of six bills of property taxes and one bill of Street No. Plate in respect of the godown bearing A Ward No. 498, Street No. 27-36, 2nd and 3rd Pasta Lanes, assessed in the name of Shri Gopal Lalji Maharaj Kamvanvala.

The letter stated:—The bills amounting to Rs. 2,921-6-0 in respect of the above godown are outstanding in the name of Shri Gopal Lalji Maharaj Kamvanvala, who was a permanent resident of Kamvan in Bharatpur State. After the removal of the Cotton Green from Colaba to Sewri, the property fell vacant and Mr. Charandas Chaturbhuj who used to pay the property tax bills in the capacity of a manager refused to pay them stating that he was no longer the Manager. Payment was demanded from Shri Gopal Lalji Maharaj and after his death from his wife Bai Padmavativahuji Maharaj and his adopted son Shri Ramanlalji Maharaj. Notices were also sent to them, but were returned unaccepted. Only Bai Padmavativahuji Maharaj replied that she had merely a life-interest in the property of her husband and that the bills should therefore be recovered from the reversioner No further action could be taken as both Bai Padmavativahuji Maharaj and Shri Ramanlalji Maharaj reside permanently out of Bombay and the property is vacant. As there is no alternative, but to file a suit or suits against Shri Ramanlalji Maharaj or such other persons as may be deemed necessary parties to the suit for the recovery of the amount due or that may be due at the time of filing the suit, I request the approval of the Standing Committee under Section 517 (1) (j) of the Municipal Act, to the suit or suits being filed accordingly.

The Committee gave the necessary sanction.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then moved:—

"That the Resident Officers of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital (i.e., House Physicians, House Surgeons, and Casualty Officers) be given the Board and personal laundry free and it be not deducted from their solatium."

The matter was referred to the Commissioner for report.

COLORADO WINS.

RESULT OF TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

LONDON, April 28.

The following is the result of the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes:—

Colorado	... 1
Coronach	 2
Apple Sammy	 3

The following are starting prices in the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes:—

100 to 8 against Colorado, 5 to 4 against Coronach, 10 to 1 against Apple Sammy

Nineteen ran. Colorado won by five lengths three lengths separated second and third. Time taken was one minute 40 and 3/5 secs.

Place betting was 7 to 2 against Colorado and 9 to 4 against Apple Sammy.—Reuter.

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

REPORT TO BE SHORTLY OUT.

LONDON, April 28.

The Indian Currency Commission now sitting in London has concluded the hearing of evidence. It will henceforth be considering the report which is expected to be ready early in summer when the evidence will probably be published.—Reuter.

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SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE.
Engineer Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1926.

THE BENGAL TERROR

Deshbandhu Das said on a memorable occasion: "Any law which is not based upon justice, of which the object is not to serve and secure that justice upon which the stability of society depends must necessarily be lawless law. It is something which is forwarded under cover of law, but which is not law". At the memorable demonstration in Calcutta against the use of Regulation III of 1818 and the Bengal Ordinance, at which these words were spoken, the case against these mediaeval monstrosities, to which no civilised Government ought to resort if it cares for the respect and contentment of those over whom it rules, was very ably put by Deshabandhu Das and others. The right to be tried before an open court of law, the right to demand on what grounds charges are framed against a person suspect in the eyes of the bureaucracy, that is, the Police, continue, however, to be trampled under foot shamelessly and contemptuously, and the people of this country cannot rest until they compel officialdom to remove from the statute-book these ugly weapons for perpetuating bureaucratic misrule and caprice.

"Forward" Publishing Company of Calcutta has placed students of executive high-handedness in India under a deep debt of obligation by issuing in an exhaustive volume a history of the origin of these "lawless laws" and of their working. It is a dark record of the bureaucratic attempt to spirit away persons inconvenient to it, in order to detain them as long as it likes without a chance of open trial or without even letting them know what charges it has to make against them. In what way are they a danger to public order? How are they connected with any conspiracy to overthrow the State? They want to know, the public wants to know, the reason why they are to rot in jails, or to be interned away from their family or as a measure of gracious concession "home-interned". The bureaucratic theory that these Star Chamber methods have to be resorted to to safeguard public order stands condemned before the bar of public opinion. As one of the men lately released from detention, Mr. Anil Baran Roy says in a letter to the press "the present alleged widespread terrorist conspiracy is the bureaucrat's theory, supported by vague insinuations and untested assertions, but having no justification in real facts". Mr. Roy observes that the theory is very helpful to Government and they are making the best use of it. How warped and demoralised official mentality becomes when in the habit of exercising these autocratic and inhuman powers is illustrated by Mr. Roy's case When he was released Sir Hugh Stephenson declared that his release was due to the Bengal Government having changed their views respecting his "guilt". They found that he was innocent of any charges they had harboured against him and he was let out without any undertaking whatsoever being given by him. Yet Earl Winterton when questioned in the Commons had the effrontery to reply that the charges brought against Mr. Roy were produced before two judges who found him guilty and that Mr. Roy was released after having given an undertaking that he would not participate in terrorism. Mr Roy repudiated this insinuation immediately. Mr. Roy maintains in another letter to "Forward" that he was released without any conditions.

The European Association of Calcutta found itself suddenly alive to the need for probing deeper into this mystery of Mr. Roy emphatically asserting that he had given no undertaking and the Under-Secretary of State for India insinuating that he had done so, and addressed a letter to Sir Hugh Stephenson asking him to enlighten it as to what exactly had happened at the interview in jail between him and the detenu. Sir Hugh Stephenson admitted that the Government of Bengal had no justification for having placed Mr. Roy under restraint? Sir Hugh Stephenson had plenty of time to rebut the statement made by Mr. Roy immediately he was released but he chose to remain silent. Now he utilises the opportunity conveniently offered to him by the European Association and makes a reply of which the least that can be said in criticism is that it is lame and prevaricating. He says Mr. Roy must have been misreported. Sir Hugh Stephenson denies that he stated that the Government of Bengal had altered their views regarding the detenu and observes "there are no grounds for such a statement if it implies anything more than that the Government of Bengal consider that Roy can now be safely released from restraint." There is one thing which all this implies to the public mind and that is that Sir Hugh Stephenson will be glad to hear no more of that embarassing interview he had with Mr. Roy. To the public mind it is also clear that the contempt with which under shelter of these lawless laws like the Ordinance and the Regulation III of 1818 officials can play fast and loose with a man's moral character is bound to continue to exist so long as the people of this country have no real power over the Executive.

THE BRITISH BUDGET

The opposition roused among Non-Conformist as well as racing circles against Mr. Churchill's proposal to tax betting is likely to distract attention from the other features of the budget he has introduced. Not that the budget is in any way striking except that it leaves things practically as they were. Mr. Churchill himself said that the picture which his budget revealed was not black, nor grey, but piebald, with dark patches less prominent than last year. Last year's budget was based on the principle of maintaining the present distribution of wealth unchanged. The insurance scheme was intended as a concession to the working classes but its benefits were carefully neutralised by favours to the owners of unearned wealth and by the introduction of the contributory system. Compelling the workers to contribute to the insurance scheme meant a loss of their purchasing power and a cruel burden to those whose wages were already below the minimum for a decent life. It was, therefore, that Mr. Snowden, the ex-Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer, described last year's budget as a "Richman's Budget". His description of this year's budget as the budget of the profligate and the bankrupt is not less apposite. For, despite all Mr. Churchill's boasts about economy and the herculean efforts of his Economy Committee there is no substantial reduction in expenditure, especially on the administrative services and armaments. For the rest, the most important feature of the budget is the gradual conversion as a Protectionist of Mr. Churchill, the Free Trader. The Prime Minister is pledged not to introduce Protection in the present Parliament but with a huge majority, the temptation to resort to that facile expedient under the cover of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, Part I of which is to be re-enacted for a period of ten years, is irresistible. Not only are Imperial Preferences increased but the Chancellor proposes to extend the principle of the ten years' guarantee to all the numerous articles which form the subject of the Preference. The Liberal Free Traders are naturally up in arms and Sir John Simon voiced their view when he warmly repudiated Mr. Churchill's competence regarding the ten years' guarantee and held out the threat that it was within the constitutional competence of another party holding a different view to sweep away the whole protectionist scheme. But before that can be done, Mr. Baldwin's safe majority has to be swept away.

THE LEAGUE AND ASIAN UNITY

The Asiatic political world will be intrigued to learn that a strange attempt was made in certain quarters to withhold publication of the note which the Persian Government had sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on April 12. The "Daily Telegraph" whose correspondent gives the news publishes the text of the note which declares that Persia is in no way opposed to the admission of Germany to the League with a permanent seat on the Council. But if the strength of the permanent seats is to be increased, then Persia demands one for herself as the only representative in the League of the Islamic world. Persia is confident that most of the Muslim monarchical States will support her demand.

There is no doubt that in the eyes of Asia, China and Persia have every right both on account of their cultural and political importance to claim a permanent seat on the League Council. Any attempt on their part to make the League shed its present objectionable character as a League of White Powers, with Japan allowed in it because they cannot do without her, will be welcomed everywhere in Asia. But the efforts of all Asiatic Powers to stress their importance in the eyes of Europe and in the discussion of international questions will be effective if they first try to evolve some practical scheme of Asian unity among themselves. Let Japan, China and Persia take the lead in the establishment of Asiatic Federation and they will find the other Asiatic Powers ready to follow them. With such a Federation in existence they can meet any group of White Powers on grounds of equality. They can then compel the League of Nations to be a real League of all the Nations in the world instead of being an instrument to register, as in the case of Mosul, Syria and the Riff, the wishes mainly of England and France. In such a League America, Turkey and Russia who are still keeping aloof from Geneva will only be too glad to join.

A SANE VIEW.

Amidst the clash of warring communalist opinion in this country it is a relief to come across sane and well-balanced views like those to which Sir Mahomed Iqbal gave expression in an interview with the Lahore "Nation". The heart of the masses was sound, he declared and he put his finger on the one weakness which makes any united national effort for Swaraj so difficult, viz., the anxiety of a certain section of the educated classes to fight for the loaves and fishes of office. The educated classes are the guilty parties. They incite the masses, although the masses as a whole are still saturated with the fine ideal of live and let live, so necessary to the harmonious development of political and social relations in this country. Sir Mahomed Iqbal suggests the concrete remedy of a National Pact to avoid further communal squabbles. He invites Mahatmaji to take a lead in bringing it about. To him it is a national calamity that Mahatmaji has retreated to Sabarmati. He may have retired to his Ashram, but it is pleasant and encouraging to note that our leaders are desirous of seeking him out.

THE SATARA MUSEUM.

(BY HISTORICUS.)

II*

As regard the curatorship also, it is to be borne in mind that it is not a *watan* or any hereditary office. It must be conferred only on him who is educationally fit and who possesses the requisite power of organisation. There is another very important consideration in making the selection of a curator. The son of the late Mr. parasnis says that the collection will cover 30 printed volumes. Now before undertaking publication all this has to be examined by expert historians, they will have to ascertain what is relevant, what is new, what is worthy of preservation, what is trash and commonplace, what is really genuine and what is spurious. A committee of experts will have to go through these records, make a selection of these in chronological order, arrange them in sequence and publish them with the table of contents and index. The task is not easy but very responsible and comprehensive. It is also to be borne in mind that the mentality of those who make these selections will have to be patriotic and not hostile or unsympathetic to the traditions of the Maratha history. No desire to placate the powers-that-be, or unwillingness to offend can be allowed to have any play in this matter. Certain documents which may go counter to the avowed views of Anglo-Indian writers, cannot be allowed to be with-held from publication. Historical truth, disclosed by such documents, will have to be brought to light irrespective of its effects on conventional theories of interested parties. The curatorship, therefore, will have to be entrusted to him who will fulfil all these conditions under the supervision of a board of eminent historians and real research workers. If the claims of the son of the late Mr. Parasnis are worthy of consideration, regard being had to the observations made above, every one would be glad to prefer him to the rest. What we cannot approve of is the right to hold this post on the hereditary ground. It is now ascertained that the post is to be salaried. We want to know if this was agreed to before Government undertook the construction of the museum. If it was not how can this be now insisted upon? If the money is to come out of public funds how can favouritism be allowed in view of public policy?

Collection of Paintings.

As regards the claim for collection of paintings the same consideration arises. Whether this was in the contract or in the negotiations. Without the addition of these pictures the museum would be like a temple devoid of the deity just like the vacant temples of the forgotten Empire now in a delapidated condition and situated at Humpi. It is necessary to know if this claim was made at the outset or has originated after the negotiations with Government began to take an unfavourable turn. The Government owe an explanation to the public by publishing the salient points of these negotiations and with a view to exonorate them from allegations of undue advantage or unfair treatment. With the exclusive rights to the pictorial collections, with the reversionary right to all the collections, with the claim to curatorship, with proprietory rights in research publication and copyright, with absolutely no pecuniary liability of any kind, we put it to these claimants what is there disinterested, generous and patriotic for which the country at large need feel grateful?

Who Financed the Collection?

There is one more point which is pertinent to this case. These collections no doubt, have been made by the exertions of the late Mr. Parasnis. His taste in these matters is certainly commendable and has been appreciated by all who were blessed with the privilege of seeing them with their own eyes. But the relevant question is at whose cost these collections were made? The inspired article of the "Times of India" has unwittingly stated that "it is an open secret that the collection has been made possible by the generosity of such Maratha Princes as the chief of Sangli and His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur." This statement, taking it to be true and based on the information supplied to the leader-writer by those interested in the late Mr. Parasnis, clearly shows that the collections were not made by money spent by Mr. Parasnis from his own private purse. At any rate there is no allegation hazarded when the claim for a salaried curatorship to the eldest son of the deceased is deliberately and prominently asserted. As a matter of fact a large portion of these collections were bought through the financial assistnce of Sheth Purushottam Vishram Malvaji of Bombay.

*The first article appeared on April 26.

RENDITION OF BERAR

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

II*

In the reply which Lord Reading has given to the Nizam there is not a single new argument which was not used in the previous two despatches of the Secretaries of State and the Governor-Generals of India. There is no fresh appreciation of the facts with a mind detached from the labyrinth of political diplomacy or any different and perfectly judicial stand-point from which the same facts are surveyed. The burden of Lord Reading's argument is the plea of 'Res Judicata' reiterated 'ad nauseam'. In fact one finds almost the same phraseology used in the despatches of Lord Salisbury in 1874 and 1878. We are unable to account why Lord Reading took sixteen months, parrot-like, to repeat the old and worn-out arguments of Lord Salisbury.

Not A Convincing Reply. —

Lord Reading's reply starts with the assumption that having regard to the importance of the issues and the desire to do the fullest justice to His Exalted Highness's representations Government have caused the whole of the latter to be carefully examined with a view to ascertain whether they bring to light any circumstance of such a nature as to justify the very exceptional course of setting aside the decisions arrived at the time of the treaties of 1853 and 1860. As regard the question of the Hyderabad Contingent and its maintenance and the circumstances under which the Treaty of 1853 was concluded there is no categorical answer to the convincing arguments set out in the Nizam's representation beyond a lame and halting statement of unqualified concurrence of Lord Reading's Government in the conclusions reached by Lord Salisbury. Similarly about the claim regarding the excise revenue of Secunderabad the reply is on the ground of 'Res Judicata'. We put it to the Political Department why, at all, the memorial was entertained and not summarily rejected; why hopes were created in the Nizam and consternation in the minds of the people of Berar by holding the reply in suspense fully for a year and a half if it was to be thrown out on the ground of two previous refusals without the addition of a single new argument? This only reflects greatest discredit on Lord Reading's Government and shows the incompetency of his Lordship's mind to grasp the situation at the advanced age after sixty.

Lord Curzon and Late Nizam.

The reply given to the allegation of undue influence exercised by Lord Curzon on the father of the present Nizam and the conclusive documentary evidence which has been produced in support of it is most halting and unconvincing. The father of the present Nizam on 30th March 1902 put the matter in a nut-shell by appealing to His Majesty, the King Emperor, to restore Berar as 'a special mark of favour'. The late Nizam Mir Mahabub Alli Khan put the claim to Berar on no higher ground than a gracious favour from the King-Emperor. Lord Reading has studiously brushed aside this potent arguments devoid of all controversy. It only shows the burning desire of the father of His Exalted Highness to get back the possession on which he and his predecessors had set their heart. The high-sounding claim which Lord Reading puts forward in reviewing the whole question at the beginning of his reply has miserably collapsed by resort to the threadbare argument of settled fact. It is really a most disappointing spectacle to see two most eminent jurists of England, Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead barren of legal acumen and resourceful ingenuity in giving a crushing reply to a weighty memorial awaiting decision for sixteen months and keeping lakhs of people in suspense. If it was only to cling to settled fact and 'Res Judicata' both these luminaries could have saved the Nizam the anguish of hopes deferred and of suspended animation to the people of Berar. The delay seems to be unjustifiable and smacks of something ominous. Was there any bargaining or higgling? There is no explanation of the delay in view of the hackneyed reply given by Government on 11th March 1926.

(To be Continued).

*The first article appeared on April 20.

SORROWS OF INDIA.

[The following poem was written by Mr. A. O. Hume about the time of the first Congress which he helped to found.]

Robed in mourning crowned with ashed
Night—enshrouded India weeps;
Rolls the storm, the lightening flashes,
Still the Nation heedless sleeps.
"Hath", she cries, "this bitter tempest,
Hath this cruel night no end?
Must pain ever rack this sad breast?
Will none save me, none befriend?
Once I reigned the Orient's Empress
Oh! the glory of the past,
Crowned with learning, science, gladness,
Woe is me too bright to last.
And around me heaven aspiring
Myriad brave sons dauntless trod,
Bowing heart and head to nothing
But their country and their God.
Crownless now forlorn I'm weeping,
Dust and ashes all my meed,
Sluggish sons ignobly sleeping,
In a slough of selfish greed."
"Weep no more a star is gleaming.
In the pearling Eastern skies,
And see thy children long spell-bound dreaming.
Hear at last thy call Arise.
Weep no more, my love, my glory.
Weep no more, Dear Motherland.
See the children rally round thee,
Heart to heart and hand to hand."

Notes of the Day.

French Anger.

There is resentment in France over the success of the Russo-German agreement and the resentment is not confined to those political circles who are chagrined to find that Germany has escaped from the implications of Locarno. French high finance is taking the Treaty between the Soviet and Germany very badly, because it fears that German capital and German technical skill are likely to find a very profitable outlet in Russia as a result of the economic clauses in the Treaty. French financial influence in Russia may, therefore, undergo a marked decline. The French Foreign Office is going to demand an explanation from Dr. Stresemann and his advisors at the Wilhelmstrasse about certain points in the Treaty which excite French fears. The explanation will no doubt be promptly forthcoming but it is not going to mollify France. How far the agreement with Germany will affect Russia in her development of amicable economic relations with France will now be watched with great interest. M. Rakovsky, the Soviet Ambassador in Paris, had already begun to make friendly overtures long before the Russo-German agreement was ready for signature.

The European Chess-board.

M. Rakovsky was the guest of honour along with a French Cabinet Minister at the luncheon given just a month ago by the Anglo-American Press Association of Paris. He told the assembled journalists that efforts should be made by all lovers of peace to rally the Soviet Union to the rest of the world. He argued that in a world which was suffering deeply from economic and financial crises the economic prosperity of other countries depended on the prosperity of Russia, "which was capable of organising her own life and assisting in bringing about European equilibrium." He said Russia had taken the most practical step in disarmament by reducing "on the morrow of the revolution" her army from 5,000,000 to 120,000 men. But the Western Powers who want to control all the moves on the European chess-board are not likely to believe in Russia's peaceful intentions or her desires for co-operation in economic progress. She has found Germany alone willing to listen to her. France with the help of Italy has created an encircling line of Little Entente States against Russia. The Italo-Franco-Jugoslav preoccupations magnify also the "Anschluss" movement in Germany and Austria, the movement which aims at closer relations between German-speaking elements in Austria with Germans proper. Poland and Rumania make an alliance and France supports them. France also very persistently creates the feeling in the Little Entente States that whatever she does, England will back her up. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that Russia and Germany should draw together.

Ready To Help.

Now that a stable government is likely to hold power again in Peking with Mr. Wellington Koo as the Foreign Minister, the Chinese Nationalists will press forward their demand for the abolition of "Extra-territorial" rights. These special rights which foreigners enjoy in China under agreements forced out of her by the European Powers whom America and Japan also imitated are a source of great humiliation to young China. Latterly Japan has, however, shown a readiness to help in abolishing these special rights. When before the present disturbances a Commission on Extra-territorial questions was appointed by the joint consent of all the Powers, Japan made it known that she would adopt the "most liberal attitude towards the question of abolishing consular jurisdiction in China" and in January last the Peking correspondent of the Tokyo "Asahi" had reported that Japan was ready to accord China the desired abolition even if the Commission failed and each Power was to act independently. He had referred to one difficulty in the way of the Commission and that was Britain's "very cautious attitude towards the question". It will be interesting to see what attitude Britain will adopt now.

Encouraging Progress

The general committee of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund which was appointed at the Sheriff's meeting in the Bombay Town Hall in December last met for the first time on Tuesday and confirmed the appointment of an executive committee which is to consist of not less than 32 and not more than 40 members. The general committee itself is to consist of not less than 200 and not more than 300 members, so that representatives from every community and interest in this city have a chance to serve on it. The Chairman, Mr. N. N. Wadia, had good progress to record regarding the arrangements which will, with assistance from the new Hospital Fund, accelerate the work of extending the hospital accommodation in this city. The present financial position of the Fund shows that donations paid in up to April 27, amount to Rs. 2,24,628. The total help promised until now is about six lakhs and the Committee will have to be very active if the amount originally estimated for making an addition of 850 beds to Bombay hospitals is to be quickly realised. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy has made a munificent offer of two lakhs for a Children's Hospital and it should be eagerly accepted along with the condition about the site of the hospital which he wants to impose.

SWARAJ IN THE FOREFRONT.

NEW ORIENTATION OF KHILAFAT.

DUTY OF HINDU LEADERS.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI INTERVIEWED

DELHI, April 27.

Some of the members of the Central Khilafat Committee who are here to confer with Mrs. Naidu and Pandit Nehru have been considering the present situation created by the communal disturbances at Calcutta. According to the opinion of one prominent member of the Khilafat Committee, the situation was regarded to be very serious and he apprehended that it might be worse later on.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S NEW TASK.

Maulana Mohammed Ali in the course of an interview with a representative of the Associated Press said:—

"The long-drawn deliberations of the Central Khilafat Committee that held meetings at Delhi from 18th to 21st April, will, I feel sure, prove very far-reaching in their results. The Khilafat organisation is in the main associated in the public mind with Islam abroad, because the Khilafat Committee was born during the closing months of the War for preventing the annihilation of the temporal power of Islam and the dismemberment of the Empire of Khilafat. But two years ago, the Khilafat Committee decided to take upon itself the no less important duty of looking after the religious, social, educational and economic affairs of Indian Muslims, which had to be neglected to a great extent during the critical times when Non-co-operation was at its highest. Unfortunately this new orientation of the Khilafat movement was indicated by a change in the constitution of the Khilafat Committee, neither at Belgaum nor at Cawnpore as required by the rules and although the Committee was determined to discharge its new duties with requisite energy, it could not because of its insufficient publicity receive that response to its call that was necessary for undertaking all these duties.

MEN AND MONEY NEEDED.

It has now resolved to publish broadcast the fact that it is determined to satisfy every religious, social, political, economic and educational need of Indian Muslims, provided that they supply the men and the money needed for such a comprehensive enterprise. So far, there has been no organisation that undertook a responsibility of so comprehensive a nature that it would satisfy all Muslim needs, with the result that almost every want has remained unsatisfied or only partially satisfied.

A MINIATURE KHILAFAT.

For the first time, the Khilafat Committee would stand out not only as a Champion of the Temporal Power of Khilafa, but also as the Khilafat itself in miniature, Khilafat not of the type of the Dynastic Khalifa of the Omayyids Abbasides or the Ottoman Turks, but of the type of the first four Khalifas who are known as the Truly Guided. To use a phrase, current some twenty years ago, the Khilafat Organisation will be the William Whiteley of Muslim India, the universal supplier in the matter of the community's wants. This does not mean that it will monopolise all communal activities and in its greed for work force every organisation working to-day to become idle. It will monopolise nothing, but will regulate everything and that not through fussy interference but by trying to be helpful to all existing public bodies in the community that are doing useful work on greater or lesser scale.

SWARAJ—THE POLITICAL OBJECT.

In the political field it has always kept Swaraj in the forefront of the statement of its aims and objects. It will still remain in the forefront. But so far, leading Indian Muslims departing from the policy of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had entrusted their political destinies to the Indian National Congress, which for the first time became Indian and National after the coming of the Mahatma.

LEADERS WITHOUT FOLLOWERS?

More recently however Hindu mentality seems to have undergone a great change through the activities of some leading Hindus, who were left without followers when Mahatma Gandhi took up the leadership of all communities without distinction. While the Mahatma and other leading workers in the Non-co-operation movement were in prison, these Hindu leaders began to paint the Muslims in the darkest colours and to estrange the Hindus from the Mahatma by alleging that it was such wicked Muslims that the Mahatma wished them to work with. When they had succeeded in rousing the Hindu masses to fury, the Muslim leaders of the same type began to play the same game and by painting the Hindus in equally dark colours tried to estrange the Muslims from the Khilafat movement by alleging that it was such wicked Hindus that the Ali Brothers and the other Khilafat leaders wished them to work with. The result was that to an increasing extent every day Mahatma Gandhi lost his influence in the Hindu community and the Khilafat leaders lost theirs in the Muslim community. Neither Hindus nor Moslems gained anything thereby. But the "Tertium Gaudens" was the one who enjoyed the situation to his heart's content.

CHARGE AGAINST THE HINDUS!

This much must, however, be said for the Khilafat leaders that with hardly an exception they condemned every rebel in their ranks and that in no uncertain terms. Time after time they condemned any excess that they detected on the part of Muslims in Hindu-Muslim affrays, and were not deterred by the unpopularity that was inevitable for them in the circumstances. It will not be unjust to say that a considerable number of Hindus did not escape communal bias when communal spirit at its worst sense was sweeping everything before it. But with the exception of Mahatma Gandhi's reference to the Arya Samaj in his Juhu article on Hindu-Muslim tension and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's condemnation of communal activities in the Punjab last winter, no Hindu leader has come forward to denounce the communal fanatics among the Hindus. The result is that although the Muslim fanatics have not been able to revive existing communal organisations and to establish new ones with any degree of success, the Hindu fanatics have put new life into the Hindu Sabha and their Sangathan and Shudhi Movement and have changed the mentality of the Hindu community to an unbelievable extent.

FANNING THE FLAME.

Muslim leaders had declared that it was neither proper nor profitable for them to denounce Hindu excesses because that was a matter with the Hindu leaders alone to deal best, and Muslim leaders' intervention was likely to be misunderstood and was apt to confirm Hindus in the practice condemned by Muslim leaders. Hindu leaders unfortunately have failed to condemn these excesses. On the contrary many of them have indulged in the use of such language and propagation of ideas as have fanned the flame all the more. The Khilafat Committee has been forced by such practices to ask such Hindu leaders as have still remained free from them to declare what their intention was in respect of the Hindu fanatics and the putting down of their evil practices.

THE FORTHCOMING KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

In the light of such Hindu leaders' answer, the Khilafat Committee would ask the Muslims to shape their future political course, and to discuss this, a special session of the Khilafat Conference is being convened at Delhi on Friday and Saturday, the 7th and 8th May. The notice is exceedingly short; but in view of the impending departure on about the 10th May of the Khilafat and Jamiat-ul-Ulema delegates to the Conference convened by Sultan Ibn Saud, a longer notice was not possible. Nevertheless, it is expected that a very large number of delegates will be sent from every province and the gathering will be the most representative in the present times.

A UNITED FRONT TO THE BUREAUCRACY.

The Khilafat Committee has already been condemned in many Muslim quarters for failing to take note of the changed political conditions of India; and any further delay would not have been so much an exhibition of necessary, but nevertheless difficult patience as of criminal dereliction of duty. I do hope the Hindu leaders, on reflection or after our recent exchange of views, will not fail to do their duty in the matter, but in any case we have to do our duty to Muslims and to India. It is my belief and prayer that we shall both show a united front to the bureaucracy that strengthens its own power by every division in our ranks. Whatever happens, Muslims cannot neglect the front on which alone they have so far concentrated their attention. Nothing that the Hindus do or may do shall affect our feelings and actions with regard to the alien bureaucracy. It will make all the difference in the world whether our Hindu brethren will fight on this front side by side with us or compel us to fight alone.

A WAR WITH THE HINDUS?

We owe a duty to Mussalmans and we also owe a duty to India. We must perform both these duties. But our duty to India itself cannot be performed if we leave Muslim interests undefended and permit the fanatics of the Hindu Sabha to create more mischief in the land. Our war even against the bureaucracy is really a war without an enemy. We must not allow malice to cross our path. But a war with our fellow-countrymen is too tragic to contemplate and we are anxious to dismiss such a possibility from our minds as speedily as we can. I trust that our comrades will help us to dismiss such possibilities from our minds without a moment's delay.

HOPE FOR AN ERA OF PEACE.

The Conference that is being called is bound to be a historic occasion, and I trust with all the heart that it will inaugurate an era of yet greater peace and good-will than that which the Amritsar Khilafat Conference at the end of 1919 had inaugurated and not an era of yet greater contention and strife than that through which we are passing to-day. Muslims must surrender everything if need be, except their conviction and their honour to the irresistible demands of friendliness and fellowship. But they can surrender nothing to force or a show of force. It is not difficult to excite men to fury; the difficult thing is to restrain them. It appears to me that like the Abdul Rahims and the Shafi's of the Muslim League most of the Hindu leaders in the Congress in addition to Hindu Liberals and Independents no longer think of Swaraj and are only eager for the loaves and fishes of office. They dread the advent of the day when the British bureaucracy and British bayonets will not be in India any longer to save them as they imagine danger from the Mussalmans in India who are a third of their number and Mussalmans from across the border who are fewer still. So they regard British domination as a permanent settlement to be disturbed only by some cataclysm like the last war on a world-wide scale. All they desire in the meantime is to monopolise all the crumbs that fall from the festive board of the alien bureaucracy.

MAHATMA'S VERDICT OF TERRIBLE IMPORTANCE.

Before that consummation so devoutly wished they mean to revere that verdict of Mahatma Gandhi of terrible importance that the Mussalman is a bully and the Hindu a coward. Neither proposition was the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Be that as it may, the Hindu masses are being encouraged by fanatical Hindu leaders to become as big bullies as they can and their excesses at Calcutta are deemed fit for exchange of congratulations. The Khilafat Conference will have to restrain Mussalmans whom it cannot wish to be imitators of the Hindu fanatic. But it cannot wish to make them cowards and even if it did it would not succeed."—A. P.

ILL-TREATMENT OF MR. IYENGAR

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

FRENCH COLONY'S "PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES."

LONDON, April 27.

In the House of Commons, to-day, there was a long dialogue between Mr. Lansbury and Lord Winterton. It arose from a question of the former requesting a government representation to the French Government regarding the treatment of Mr. Ghose, a member of the Madras Legislative Council, who "suffered indignities" when he was arrested at Pondicherry on 12th March.

Lord Winterton at first corrected the questioner as regards the name, which was "Iyengar", and not "Ghose", and pointed out that Mr. Iyengar was visiting his friend who was a notorious fugitive and revolutionary from Bengal. He said Lord Birkenhead did not intend to suggest to the French colonial authorities to refrain from precautionary measures they think necessary to take regarding his visitors. He emphasised that it was the duty of His Majesty's subjects to obey the laws of the foreign countries to which they go.—Reuter.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

DELIBERATIONS ON REPORT BEGINS

LONDON, April 27.

Commander Hilton Young entertained to luncheon members of the Currency Commission in the House of Commons to meet Lord Birkenhead.

The Currency Commission has completed the hearing of British and Indian evidence, and has begun deliberations on the report.

Three expert witnesses are coming from America to state their views on the proposed gold currency and standard.—Reuter.

INDIAN FILM AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

QUEEN CONGRATULATES MR. NIRANJAN PAL.

LONDON, April 27.

Mr. Niranjan Pal's All-India Film, "The Light of Asia", was shown by the Royal Command at Windsor Castle, at which Waterloo Chamber was converted into a temporary cinema, only British apparatus being used. Mr. Niranjan Pal and the principal actors were present.

After the performance the Queen summoned Mr. Niranjan Pal and Mr. Himansurai, the principal actor, and congratulated them.—Reuter.

MOSUL FRONTIER.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER.

LONDON, April 28.

Constantinople.—A message from Angora says that the Council of Ministers deliberated for six hours on Monday on the Mosul frontier question. The British Ambassador had a brief interview with the Turkish Foreign Minister. The press is generally optimistic. The Italian Ambassador, who is also in Angora at present, is reported to have conveyed an assurance to the Government confirming the recent note from the Italian Government which emphasises the loyal conduct of Italy and regrets the periodical displays of nervous apprehension regarding Italy manifested by the Turkish press. The Turkish Government has replied suggesting that the attitude of the Turkish press may be due to articles which have appeared in the Italian press.—Reuter.

FRENCH BUDGET ADOPTED.

LONDON, April 28.

Paris.—Except for one or two minor modifications which call for adjustment between the two Houses, the Senate has adopted whole of the budget by 275 votes to 7.—Reuter.

BRITISH BUDGET

BETTING TAX-A THORNY PROBLEM.

STRONG OPPOSITION.

LONDON, April 27.

The betting tax promises to be the most controversial feature of the budget. It is opposed by churches and bookmakers from different angles, while the Conservatives are divided, one section opposing the tax on moral grounds and another demanding legalisation of betting.

Prominent racing men and bookmakers at New Market are doubtful as regards the yield of the tax, and predict that it will be almost unworkable. The Director of a big London firm of commission agents said that a backer could not afford to pay the tax which would mean betting a public losing thrice as much. As at present estimated, bookmakers would have to increase their staffs by 50 per cent.

NOT WORTH THE COLLECTION.

Lord Lonsdale expressed the opinion that the scheme could not be satisfactorily completed unless it included sreett betting and football betting. The Chancellor would soon realise that the revenue was not worth the cost of collecion.

The Bookmakers' and Backers' Race Course Protection Association is considering the convocation of protest meetings.

Miss Wilkinson, a Member of the House of Commons, said that women in the country would strongly oppose a retrograde moral step.

Rev. Henry Carter said that the tax would be fought in the most determined manner. The Wesleyan Methodists United Council, and the Christitan churches met, to-day, to organise a demonstration as a protest.

"AN OUTRAGE ON PEOPLE'S FEELINGS."

To-day was the opposition day in the House of Commons in connection with the budget, and it was fully taken advantage of, the opposition members accusing the Mr. Churchill of increasing the national expenditure by 30 millions in 18 months, and making an outrageous settlement with Italy, simply in order to get four millions to be included in the present Budget. Government was undoubtely in the grip of banks and financial houses, while Mr. Churchill's statement regarding silk duties was a humbug.

The ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer made the most scathing attack on the betting-tax which he said was an outrage on the most sacred feelings of the vast number of people. He described the last year's budget as a "Richman's Budget," and said this year it was the budget of a profligate and bankrupt. (Loud Labour cheers.)—Reuter's Special.

LABOUR OPPOSITION.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party has decided to oppose all new features in the Budget, including the betting tax.—Reuter's Special.

SIR. J. SIMON'S CRITICISM.

Sir John Simon's criticism was milder. He thought the betting tax would be regarded as placing an imprimatur upon a form of excitement which created havoc in homes when indulged in, excessively. Moreover, the tax would encourage illegal forms of betting. Sir J. Simon warmly repudiated the Chancellor's competence regarding the ten years' guarantee of Imperial preference. He finally pointed out that it was within the constitutional competence of another Party holding a different view to sweep away the whole protectionist system.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 27.

The total number of the unemployed on April 19th as recorded by Labour Exchanges of Britain was 997,000. This is the first time for several years that figures have dropped below a million.—Reuter's Special.

LT. CLENDINING'S CASE.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, April 28.

Lt. C. H. Clendining is playing on a barrel organ in the West End in order to attract attention to his case in which he alleges persecution while he was serving with the Royal Irish Rifles in India. He states that he has also made preliminary arrangements for standing at the next election as an Independent candidate for Colchester.

In the Commons, Captain King, Financial Secretary, War Office, replying to the questions stated that Clendining's case had already been very fully investigated and there was nothing new in the pamphlet he had recently issued warranting the re-opening of his case.—Reuter's Special.

A DESERTED CITY.

PRACTICALLY QUIET.

CASUALTIES UP-TO-DATE.

KILLED 45 : INJURED 375.

JOINT APPEAL BY LEADERS.

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Excepting a case of murder in the Lower Chitpur Road last night in which a Mahomedan was the victim, no incident of a serious character has been reported since yesterday's heavy fighting in the Mechua Bazar. The Mahomedan in this instance was proceeding along a thoroughfare at about midnight when he was attacked unawares by a band of up-country hooligans and mercilessly beaten with lathies. While lying in an unconscious state, the man is reported to have been fatally stabbed by a Sikh occupant of a passing taxi with a kirpan.

PRACTICALLY QUIET.

The situation otherwise has been practically quiet although shops in the affected areas still remain closed. It has been ascertained that the exact number of dead during the second outbreak is forty-five, which includes twenty-one Hindus and twenty-four Mahomedans. Those injured number approximately 375. Two of the men killed yesterday in consequence of the Mechua Bazar firing have been identified to be respectable Bengalees.

A further round up in the Burra Bazar has led to the arrest of twenty-five more "goondas." Five Nepalese and one Mahomedan have also been arrested with "kukris" and daggers in their possession. The stalls in the New Market are mostly closed. No beef was available this morning although a limited quantity of mutton was sold.—A. P.

ROUNDING UP OF BAD CHARACTERS.

STRAY ASSAULTS CONTINUE.

At about midnight a Hindu was stabbed to death by a Mahomedan at Babu Bazar. A panic was created in the locality and soon a large number of Hindus and Mahomedans assembled on the spot armed with lathis an dknives. A free fight ensued in the course of which a Bengali gentleman was fatally stabbed and three or four persons including Hindus and Mahomedans were injured. There was regular fusillade of brickbats in the course of which two Inspectors and Sergeant Bristo were injured. Soon, the police arrived and dispersed the mob. A little later the mob proceeded to the Orphanage Market, Kidderpore and set fire to a rice godown. The fire brigade promptly arrived and put out the flames. The police have arrested 58 persons mostly Mahomedans. There is no truth in the report that five persons were picked up dead by the police at Watgunge.

FEELINGS RUNNING VERY HIGH.

At about 12 noon yesterday information was received by the Watgunge police that a large number of Mahomedans assembled in Garden reach. The armed police immediately went there and dispersed the crowd. The ension of feeling between the two communities there is running very high and there are apprehensions of fresh outbreak there at any moment.

A PITIFUL SIGHT.

A most pitiful sight was witnessed by the Associated Press representative at 12 noon yesterday when a Mahomedan Fakir was stabbed to death on Harrison Road at the head of Pagyapati Street by a Hindu. The Police immediately proceeded to the spot and arranged for his removal. A Mahomedan while passing along Clive Street near Bonsfield lane was stabbed by a Hindu as a result of which he died almost immediately. This created a panic in the locality so much as that most of office goers immediately turned back to their home and offices in that quarter were soon closed. Another Mahomedan was stabbed at the head of Clive Ghat Stree and was picked up by a driver of a private motor car and sent to Lalbazar. He was thence removed to hospital. His condition is said to be critical.

MORE ASSAULTS REPORTED.

A Mahomedan passer-by was similarly stabbed at the head of Nawab lane in Dharamahata Street. He died immediately from the effect of injury he received. Two other Mahomedans were assaulted with lathis by Hindus in and about the place and were removed to hospital. A Mahomedan carter when he was loading his cart this morning at Srimani Bazar in Cornwallis Street, was severely assaulted by some up-country Hindus. He was removed to hospital but before any medical aid could be rendered to him, he died.

Another Manomedan while passing through Canning Street was stabbed as he approached Zakaria Street. He was wounded and soon expired. There was a considerable delay in removing the dead bodies to morgue for want of domes (sweepers) who are apparently afraid of proceeding to the affected areas. Police, however, managed to secure them and the dead bodies were eventually removed. This delay caused a good deal of panic in the localities.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN WOUNDED.

An Anglo-Indian who gave his name as C. B. Antony and an employee of F. I. Ry. Howrah was admitted into Medical College Hospital, emergency ward last night with wounds on his person, said to have been caused by lathi blows. He stated that he went to the New Market last night to purchase some articles when he was hammered by some Peshawaris.

A Hindu dressed as a Khalasi was stabbed near Banstolla street and removed to the hospital. He was taken to be a Mahomedan and was assaulted by his co-religionists. A body of a Hindu was removed to morgue last night from Tretty bazar. He is said to have been assaulted by some hooligans as a result of which he died.

Information was received at Burrabazar by Mr. Maleahi, Deputy Commissioner of Police of a disturbance that had taken place at the crossing of Faria Pukur Road and circular road this noon. It is stated that a large body of Hindus and Mahomedans had assembled and started fighting when police arrived and dispersed the mob. A couple of persons received slight injuries. There was a general round-up of goondas consisting of up-country Hindus, Mahomedans and Peshwari by the police early this morning.

BAD CHARACTERS ROUNDED UP.

Messrs. Bird, Hunt, Mulachai and Hartley, Deputy Commissioners of Police with Mr. Carter, Assistant Commissioner and armed police and Sergeants raided about fifteen places for nearly five hours within the jurisdictions of Armenian street, Cotton Street, Harrison Road and Zakaria Street and arrested 25 bad characters. On enquiry, it was brought to light, that several other bad characters had already left the city.

Owing to the panic and insecure state of things, a very large number of Mahomedans and up-country Hindus have already left the city for their native places and more are expected to follow soon.

A WOMAN ASSAULTED.

Of the seven persons who were admitted with gunshot wounds last night, one succumbed to his injuries to-day. A Mahomedan who was injured in Garhpara riot the day before yesterday died last night. Upto 2 o'clock, 19 persons were admitted into the Medical College and three in Campbell Hospitals. The latter include a woman named Binodini Dassi who stated that she was passing along Nebutola Lane when a log of wood was hurled at her. The Machipara Police are making enquiries.

After these stray cases of assault and stabbing the police are now patroling the areas in batches in addition to the usual police force posted in different parts.

A mob attacked a tram car in Golabari Road and assaulted passengers last night. A free fight ensued in the course of which two Mahomedans were injured and one Hindu was beaten to death.—A. P.

CONSTABLE SHOT DEAD BY MOB.

Head Cinstable Bharat Ray, of Sakea Street Police Station, was shot dead by Muslim hooligans, this afternoon, when he attempted to arrest the progress of a frenzied crowd that was marching against the Hindus at Muchubazar.

Another constable, who went to the rescue of his comrade, was shot at, and severely injured.

EUROPEAN FAITH IN GOVT. ASSURANCE.

A meeting of the Council of European Association was held this evening to discuss the suggestion made by Mr. Page, Chairman of the Calcutta Branch, that a meeting should be convened of the representatives of all communities in the city to consider the situation caused by riots.

The President was able to announce that since the Council had been asked to meet, information had been received that Government was taking action or the lines suggested by the Association. He understood that Government proposed immediately to strengthen the European personnel in the police force and to draft in more armed police immediately, and effective action was also being taken against the "goonda" element. In view of the energetic steps which were being taken, or proposed, by Government to deal with the situation the Council was of opinion that no useful purpose would be served at the present moment by calling the suggested meeting.—A. P.

SITUATION ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Enquiries made late at night showed that everything was quiet. Only one case of arson and loot was reported in the Jorasanko section where a Bhatia house was set on fire. The fire brigade soon extinguished the fire.

The Jorasanko police arrested 25 persons, mostly Moslems, in connection with disturbances at Sovabazar Street. One was a Bengal sudent.

The total number of casualties in Machuabazar riot so far, our enquiry showed, was 10 persons killed, including a head constable killed by rioters, and 15 injured. There were 14 deaths to-day.

A hand-bag containing 35 cartridges and 10 bullets, the property of a Bengali gentleman, living at Jhargram, Midnapore, is

(Continued on page 9.)

THE NEXT CONGRESS

BUSY WITH THE PROGRAMME.

PANDIT MOTILAL ON SABARMATI COMPROMISE

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

Speaking yesterday at the Allahabad District Conference, Pandit Motilal Nehru moved the resolution calling upon the public to make the programme of the 40th Indian National Congress a success. In the course of his speech he referred to the compromise effected at Sabarmati, and repudiated the suggestion that it permitted the acceptance of office under the existing circumstances. It was an interesting feature of the controversy raised on that compromise that the friends of each party blamed it for having surrendered its principles to the other party. He thought that that was the surest index of the soundness of the arrangement. He explained the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee passed in Delhi, at length, and pointed out that the Sabarmati Compromise only discovered a formula for the working of that resolution in practice. Congressmen were to refuse to accept office only during such time as the Government made no satisfactory response. The resolution was silent as to what was to be considered as a satisfactory response by the Congress.

SABARMATI CONFERENCE'S ACHIEVEMENT.

The Sabarmati arrangement supplied the omission, and indicated the nature of the test which every response made by the Government must stand before it could be considered satisfactory for the purpose of permitting Congressmen to take office. It would be satisfactory only if it secured to the Ministers the power, responsibility and initiative necessary for the effective discharge of their duties which, the Congress maintained they did not possess under the present rules.

There was no question of taking office unless and until the Government relaxed its rigid attitude and made a substantial advance of such a nature as would satisfy this test. It was not considered necessary to enter into further details and indicate the directions in which the required advance was to be made. It could not be doubted that whilst there were certain general principles which would apply to all the provinces there were also the special circumstances of each province to be taken into consideration. It was not for an informal Conference to go into those principles, which could easily be formulated once the general formula was adopted. It was understood that special instructions should be issued later on in that behalf by the Congress or such other authority as it may appoint.

THE THREE TESTS.

By way of illustration and speaking for himself only, he said, that it would be difficult for the Government to satisfy him of the sufficiency of the response unless it satisfied three important conditions. The first was that Ministers should be made fully responsible to the legislature free from all control of the Governor or the Governor-in-Council in the administration of their respective departments. The second was that an adequate proportion of the revenues of each province should be allocated for the development of the nation-building departments without imposing additional burdens on the people. The third was that the Ministers should be given full control of the services in the Transferred Departments. When these general conditions were satisfied and not until then he would think of going into the special circumstances of each province to see if the response made also removed some outstanding grievance or disability from which the particular province was suffering. To illustrate the nature of such outstanding grievance or disability he would take the case of Bengal. He would accept no response, however liberal, as sufficient for that province unless the Bengal political prisoners and detenues who were detained in the various jails without trial were unconditionally released or tried according to law and the Criminal law was amended so as to make the lawless action of this kind impossible in the future.

VIEWS OF WHOLE CONGRESS.

He believed that all this could be done without any amendment of the Government of India Act, but would not bind himself down to such changes only as came within the act. Those were of course his own views but might safely be taken to be the views of the whole Congress for it was for those very things that the Congress had been fighting all these years. He warned the voters against being misled by the election cries of the parties outside the Congress into the belief that the signatories to the compromise had gone back on the Congress resolutions. They stood where they were and would not accept office unless and until they were in a position to be the true servants of the people owning responsibility only to the representatives of the people, free from all control of the Executive.—A. P.

TOLL KNELL OF MUTUAL DISTRUST.

MRS. NAIDU AT ALLAHABAD DIST. CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 27

The Allahabad District Political Conference held its sittings on the 25th and 26th instant under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

KHADI EXHIBITION OPENED.

The proceedings commenced with the unfurling of the National Flag by Mr. Gupta of Benares. Mrs. Naidu, thereafter, opened the Khadi Exhibition. Different varieties of khadi were exhibited in the pandal grounds. Declaring the Exhibition open, she said that if after realizing the needs of the country and its poverty her Indian brethren would not use khaddar their attitude would be taken to mean that they wished to make slavery a permanent fixture in the country.

CONGRESS STILL SUPREME.

Dr. Kailasnath, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his address said that the aim of the Congress which in effect was the attainment of freedom by the united efforts of all communities deserved, respect, and sympathy at the hands of all. While speaking on Hindu, Muslim unity the doctor said that mutual trust alone could restore the lost unity among them and that trust would not be possible of attainment, if one or the other community sought Government aid to encroach upon the just rights of the other. The doctor emphatically denied the allegation that the influence of the Congress had altogether declined and that in his opinion, if there was any institution under the banner of which the battle of Swaraj could be fought, it was the Indian National Congress. In conclusion Dr. Kailasnath declared that khadi was the only thing which linked the masses to the classes and that its adoption was the precursor of Swaraj.

MRS. NAIDU'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Naidu was then garlanded after which she delivered her presidential address. She deprecated in very strong terms the mutual distrust and the quarrels going on between the Hindus and Muslims as well as between the leaders of the different political parties. She said that she felt ashamed that the present differences made the nation incapable of putting up a fight against the bureaucracy. However, her efforts at Sabarmati to effect a compromise between the different parties and still later her assurance to the Muslims at Delhi that they should not fall a victim to the desire of severing their connection with the Congress in view of the attitude of some Hindus but that the Hindus generally would co-operate with them in every respect, had given her some strength. She hoped that the Hindus would help her in keeping the promise which she gave to the Muslims. She regretted the formation of different parties. She said, she had been making efforts to bring all the people under the Congress banner.

She welcomed the compromise arrived at Sabarmati and said that in accepting it they did not deviate one inch from the Cawnpore resolution. The only difference between the two was that at Cawnpore they said they would not co-operate with the Government until there was a satisfactory response from the Government. At Sabarmati they explained the response in some detail.

WORK CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

Coming to the question of Hindu-Muslim unity again, she said that if the two communities continued their quarrels then they had no right to set up a National Flag. They should never hope to get Swaraj until they developed in them a spirit of sacrifice, discipline and unity.

The Conference again met yesterday evening and resolutions appealing people of the district to make the Congress programme a success, to solve the Hindu-Muslim problem etc., were passed.

Pandit Motilal Nehru at the end explained the compromise effected at Sabarmati. He said that they had only agreed to consider their position as regards the non-acceptance of offices, if there was response from the Government and that therefore the Congress resolution remained unaffected.

LEAGUE COUNCIL

PERSIA'S CLAIM FOR PERMANENT SEAT.

A POWERFUL MUSLIM BACKING.

LONDON, April 27.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent gives the text of a striking note of the Persian Government to the Secretary General, the League of Nations, dated 12th April, declaring that Persia is, in no way, opposed to admission of Germany to the League with a permanent seat on the Council, but if any permanent seats are created besides the one accorded to Germany then Persia as the only representative in the League of the Islam world with its 400 million members all over the world would also demand a permanent seat. The correspondent speaks of a "strange attempt in certain quarters to withold publication of the note," and says he understands that the Persian demand will be approved by most of the Moslem monarchical States and various other Moslem communities.—Reuter.

GAVE NO UNDERTAKING.

SJ. ANIL BARAN REFUTES EARL WINTERTON'S INSINUATION.

Mr. Anil Baran Ray writes to "Forward.":—

Sir,—I am surprised to read in your paper to-day that in the House of Commons Earl Winterton insinuated that I was released on giving an undertaking. This is not true. I was released absolutely without any condition. As regards violence and terrorism I did not say any thing to anybody which I have not been saying since I began to take part in politics. I do not believe in terrorism and for the sake of my country, I think it my duty to discourage violence. If it suits the Government now to take such statements of my opinion as an undertaking they are at liberty to do so. As regards the charges against me of violence and terrorism, I again state emphatically that the charges that were read to me were deliberaely fabricated.

I shall be much obliged if you will kindly give wide publicity to the statement through other newspapers and news agencies.

WELFARE WORK AMONG BHILS.

OPENING CEREMONY OF RAMAMANDIR.

SHANKARACHARYA'S EXHORTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DOHAD, April 23.

Very few people in our country have any idea of the magnitude of the problem of the aboriginal tribes spread over most of our provinces, living in hills unknown to and uncared for by the "civilised" urban populace of India, of their vast numbers, their stupendous ignorance, their poverty and subjection to drink. These tribes are generally isolated in hills and forests, aloof from the general population. The attention of our social or religious worker, inspite all the fall-talks of Hindu Mahasabha people about Sangathan and Suddhi, has not yet been drawn to the opportunities that await him for just the type of social uplift work that might help a deal the hastening the advent of Swaraj. Only the Christian Missionary is seen at work amongst these tribes all over the country and that too for the period of over last five decades. Our politicians, philanthropist preachers and welfare workers, all have been more or less indifferent towards this all absorbing problem. But it is now high time that we realize that the work of uplifting the so-called aborigines, who in fact were the original sons of the soil before the Aryans poured into this ancient land, is more urgent and more sacred. We have exploited them to the best of our ability and now when we are striving for self-government, when we find that the conscience of the educated classes has been awakened towards the depressed classes, we must awaken ourselves to the urgency of fulfilling our duty towards these more ancient brethren of ours.

DEMON OF DRINK.

Some of these tribes in Gujerat are scattered over the hilly tracts of the Panch Mahals and the valley of the Tapti. The urban populace in their haughtiness call them the Kaliparaja (black folk) and have always treated them with scorn. These tribes, Bhils in Northern Gujarat nearer Rajputana and Kaliparaja consisting of Choudhras, Ganists, Dhodias and others in the heart of Gujarat, form a no mean portion of the population of our province and we cannot disregard them. These tribes particularly the Bhils, live in hilly and unapproachable regions, far away from the railway lines. They are generally steeped in ignorance and poverty and are quite blind to their rights and privileges, much more to their national responsibilities. In their primeval habitat, it is natural that the art of agriculture should be unknown to them. By an irony of fate our Rulers describe them in the Census reports as 'Non-Hindus' or "Animists," perhaps owing to the fact that their idea about the creator is very crude. Nobody has ever tried to teach them to read and write. Of both the Bhils and the Kaliparaj drink is the greatest enemy. It has spoilt them, impoverished them and submerged them. The rich, powerful and intelligent liquor-seller, a creature of the excise policy of the British Government goes to the Bhil in his wild home, gives him the glass of Mhowra and robs him imperceptibly of not only his senses but his forest wealth, his patch of land and the poor man is reduced to the state of a serf. If, therefore, the nation wants to do anything for them; they should be freed from the clutches of this demon of drink. Drink must be stopped altogether. We must carry the torch of knowledge to these tribes and create in them sufficient self-consciousness to resist evil. How long shall we look askance at their poverty, at their degradation and be concerned about our own material interest?

BHIL SEVA MANDAL.

However late in the day, welfare works are now being started in the midst of these tribes and we have a praiseworthy attempt being made in the Panch Mahal districts by that noble soul, Sjt. Amritlal Thakkar of the Servants of India Society. He has made uplift work amongst Bhils of Panch Mahals his life's mission and during the short spasm of three years he has been able to spread a splendid net work of educational institutions for the benefit of this backward race. Surrounded by a noble band of Gujarati and Deccani youths, some of them being the first fruits of our Vidyapith (National University, and having sacrificed all his bright prospects in life, Mr. Thakkar has spread his influence far and wide. There are by now about three main settlements, at Mirakhadi, Zalod and Jeshwada and Seven Schools, teaching Bhil children the art of letters.

Bhils are believed to be animists and in order to turn their attention to some form of religion, and for their spiritual uplift, Mr. Thakkar has thought it proper to provide them with a temple. And there could be no better temple for the Bhils than the temple of Rama. Bhils played a prominent part in those days. The immortal epic of Ramayan was the creation of Valmiki, a Bhil. The name of Sabari a Bhil woman (now a race known by that name) will go down to posterity along with that immortal epic. Archery is still a fond pursuit of the Bhils. To-day about 450 children have been receiving education in the institutions started by Mr. Thakkar. There are two Ayurvedic dispensaries affiliated to the Mandal and their physicians freely move about amongst the Bhils. Seth Samalbechar of Baroda recently donated Rs. 2,500 towards the cost of building a Rama Temple in Jeshwada, one of the settlements about 8 miles into the interior from Dohad; and the opening ceremony of the Temple, what they called the Pranpratistha ceremony was performed on the Ramnavmi day by His Holiness the Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya Bharati Krishna Tirtha of Puri.

CONSECRATION OF TEMPLE

Preparations on a very grand scale were made to make the occasion successful and attractive. Pt. M. M. Malaviya who had consented to perform the ceremony was detained in Behar by a more urgent engagement and Swami Shri Bharati Krishna Tirtha was invited to perform the ceremony. His Holiness arrived here on the morning of the 20th inst when he was received by a throng of people at the station. Various items of entertainments for the visitors and the Bhils had been arranged and it was a gala day for the Bhils in particular. All freely enjoyed the festive occasion. It all looked like a mela. The Ashram and its atmosphere reminded all present of the proverbial Rishikulas of yore. On the evening of the 20th there was the "Palkhi" procession when idols were taken in "Palkhis" from Dohad to Jesawada, all the guests headed by the Boy Scout troops of Kalol National School and Bhil Scouts, walking out the distance of 9 miles. In the morning of the 21st the main ceremony was performed. Boy Scouts' rally and Bhil Scouts' feats were also demonstrated in the morning. At about 3 p.m. the Shri Shankaracharya came to deliver his "Pravachan" and to perform the flag-stationing (Zandaropun) ceremony. The ceremony was held in an open pandal decorated with buntings and flowers. About three to four thousand Bhils with their arrows and bows were present and it was really a sight to be seen. Amongst the prominent workers from Gujarat present were Prof. Kirpani, Sjt. Wamanrao Mukadam M.L.C., Mohanlal Pandya, Principal Vora, Zaverchand Meghani Sjt. Motibhai Amin, Sj. Rangildas Kapadia, Dr. Manekla and others. In commencing the proceedings, Mr. Laxmidas Shrikant welcomed the guests and related in brief the outline of work being done by the Bhil Seva Mandal. He then read out messages of sympathy and congratulations. Prominent amongs these messages were those from P. Malaviyaji, Dr. Sumant, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Kavi Nanalal. Panditji regretted his absence and in a long letter made some important suggestions for future work. Dr. Sumant also much regretted his absence and said that though physically absent owing to ill-health he was there in spirit.

FEATS OF ARCHERY.

Then came on the scene a stout, unassuming youth with a bow and arrow in hand. To convey an idea as to how Indians in ancient times had developed archery, he performed certain feats. They were simply marvellous. The whole audience was charmed with his marksmanship. His marksmanship was so sure that it cut a thin string at the distance. But more surprising were his Pranayam feats with which he stopped his pulse and heart beats, to the surprise of three medical men standing by with their hands on his pulse.

BHILS ARE HINDUS.

Shankaracharyaji then began his Pravachan with a sermon on spirituality. Coming to the problem of the Bhils, he praised the work of the mandal in the service of a very ancient tribe like the Bhils. He said he was not prepared to accept the theory that the Bhils were non-Aryans and that the Dravadian and Aryan Civilisation were two different things. The words Arya and Hindus were to him synosymus and though it was not the occasion to go deep into the controversy he denied that the Bhils were non-Hindus. He was highly pleased with the attempts for their uplift and desired that they should end in turning the Bhils into useful citizens in near future. The workers really needed to be congratulated on their undertaking a most difficult task. It was their primary duty to work to bring up and to lead into light, these submerged brethren of theirs; The Bhils had no opportunities to improve in as much as we kept ourselves aloof from them. Difficulties might hamper progress but real manliness lay in overcoming the same. Success was sure to crown their attempts in the long run. His Holiness winding up said it was in fitness of things that Rama Jayanti was selected for opening the Rama Mandir, Rama being the Lord of the Bhils. Rama loved his bow and arrow even as the Bhils did and he therefore wished that the Bhils began recognising Rambana and treading the path of progress in his name. He thus saying blessed them and performed the ceremony of unfurling the flag.

Mr. Wamanrao Mukadam then spoke to the Bhils in their Bhil dialect and this impressed the Bhils the most. At night the blind poet Hansraj and Mr. Meghani entertained the audience with their music and narration of historical tales, and legends. Magic lantern slides and cinema shows supplied the Bhils a very interesting and instructive programme of entertainments. This ended the function.

SHRI SHANKARACHARYA.

Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya Bharati Krishna Teerth, who performed the opening ceremony of the Bhil temple at Jesawada on 21st inst. (Ramnavmi).

ALLY NOT SLAVE

INTERFERENCE NOT WANTED.

NIZAM'S REJOINDER.

The Nizam of Hyderabad is credited in certain circles with having sent a rejoinder to the reply of Lord Reading on the question of the Berar and his own position vis-a-vis the Government of India. In language grave and dignified His Exalted Highness, we are told, has informed the Government of India of his resolve to adhere to his treaty rights and to concede not an inch beyond them. He is a friend and an ally of the British Government, he points out but not its slave. Whatever the position of other States in India, he regards the position of his own Government as equal to that of the Government of India and is not prepared at any price to admit its right to intervene in the internal affairs of Hyderabad. also emphasised the necessity of the appointment of an impartial commission to settle the dispute between the two Governments as regards Berar, without undue delay. What truth there is in the report I do not know. One thing, however, is patent. If His Exalted Highness has sent a reply to the above effect, he has discharged his duty as a self-respecting prince, as a man, and as a Muslim and won admiration of right-thinking persons of all classes and communities in India.—The Lahore "Observer".

A RY. CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association was held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, on the 26th instant, where a resolution was passed to hold a Railway Conference in Bombay shortly.—A. P.

DEATH OF "MUSLIM HERALD."

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

The "Muslim Herald" English daily recently started in the interests of the Muslim community has ceased publication owing to want of support.—A. P.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE & ELECTIONS

TO SUPPORT CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

MUSLIM LEADERS' VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, April 23.

A largely crowded meeting was held at Juma Masjid to-day after the Friday prayers when thousands were present most prominent among them were Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulavi Kifayatullah, Khawja Hasan Ahmad Said and Mufla Wahidi. Maulana Shaukat Ali presided.

Maulana Muhammad Ali was the first to speak. He referred to the decisions arrived at by the Khilafat Committee at its recent sittings in Delhi and pointed out that the Committee would not run candidates at the next elections, but would only support such candidates as were true nationalists. He announced that the Khilafat Committee had extended its scope of action by including new items of work in its programme because the country needed an organisation which could efficiently safeguard the interests if the Indian Mussalmans in every walk of life. "We do not want you to boycott the Hindus", said the Maulana, "but we certainly aim at helping the poor Mussalmans so that they may be able to stand on their own legs. We shall contest for the District Boards; we shall make the Khilafat Committee a truly representative organisation indeed; we shall establish a "Bait-ul-mal" which we fully answer for the needs of the poor. For all this a general conference of the Indian Mussalmans has been summoned to obtain the necessary sanction. There is another thing we want to do." The Maulana then feelingly referred to the change which was coming over the mentality of the Hindus who were gradually separating themselves from the fold of the National Congress. The Hindu Maha Sabha was the product of this changed mentality. The Hindus were saying that the country belonged to them and that the Mussalmans should go outside India to do what they wanted. "All this is rubbish", declared Maulana Muhammad Ali. "The country belongs to God and not to the Hindus or the Mussalmans. This contry contains thousands of mosques and other emblems of Islam and hence the Mussalmans will never be prepared to sacrifice them. When we are not afraid of the English, why should we be afraid of the Hindus? Perhaps the Hindus have despaired of the attainment of Swaraj and hence they want to get whatever they can from the English. The bureaucracy is our common enemy. We want the Hindus to fight side by side with us against it. We want only a united front. We want them to be our Allies and if they refuse to side with us in our struggle with the bureaucracy then they may do so. In that case our God will be enough for us." He then dwelt on the forthcoming Conference to be held in Delhi on the 7th and 8th of May and appealed to the audience to make it a huge success.

Maulavi Mazharuddin anniunced that the present Khilafat Committee of Delhi had been converted into the Reception Committee with powers to add more members. He then eulogised the services the Ali Brothers rendered to Islam.

H was followed by Khawja Hasan Nizami who appealed to the different classes of peiples, especially the "dhobis," carriers of water and others to leave no stone unturned in giving every comforts to those who would come for the forthcoming Conference inasmuch as they were the guests of the whole of Delhi.

Mr. Abdul Majid, a member of the Khuddam-ul-Haramain, disturbed the tranquility of the meeting by his speech in which he requested the Ali Brothers to unite the different sects of Islam into one common whole. Maulana Shaukat Ali thereupon stood up and assured the audience that his hand of friendship was held out to all. "We are trying," said the Maulana, "to bring about an understanding with the Hindus. We are further trying to patch up the differences between various sects of Islam. But the present is a question of the izzat (honour) of the Indian Mussalmans."

He was followed by Hafiz Ahmed Said. He made a long speech in the course of which he asked the Muslims to remain patient and not to do anything in haste. "Do not fight with the Hindus without first giving them a warning. We are going to have a plain talk on the subject with such Hindu leaders as are desirous of Hindu-Muslim unity like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai and others." He then recalled several incidents from Islamic history and exhorted the Musalmans to remain firm to the teachings of Islam which forbade treachery and favoured a clean fight."

Hakim Ajmal Khan then addressed the meeting. He very feelingly deplored the present-day Hindu-Muslim dissensions and assured those present that the Khilafat Committee would in no way provoke the Mussalmans to fight with the Hindus. "Such is not the aim of the Khilafat Committee. Our work is to give a suitable lead to the Musalmans so that they may not be the sufferers as a result of the present dissensions. The Mussalmans have already suffered a lot during the last riots. The Khilafat Committee will not put you to any more loss."

Maulavi Kifayatullah also spoke.

After all the speeches were made, several persons came forward and became members if the Reception Committee. From to-day meetings will be held in different localities and Mohallas to collect subscriptions and to enlist volunteers for the forthcoming Khilafat Conference which has been summoned with the sole purpose of bringing about a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem.

A DESERTED CITY.

(Continued from page 7.)

reported to have been stolen from the waiting room at Howrah Station. The Howrah Railway Police are making enquiries.—A. P.

VIOLENCE CONDEMNED.

JOINT APPEAL BY LEADERS.

CALCUTTA, April 27.

An appeal signed by Hindu and Muslim leaders has been issued over the situation created by the communal riots. The appeal is signed by Mr. B. Chakravarty, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta (the Mayor), Sir P. C. Roy, Sir P. C. Mitter, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. Madan Mohan Burman, Mr. Hardayal Singh Bedi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr Raghubir Singh, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Yakoi C. Ariff, Mr. Dost Mahamed, Haji Abdul Aziz Abdur Rahim Oosman, Haji Mahamed Zakaria Azizuddin and Mr. H S. Suhrawady.

"We strongly condemn the action of those who have attacked or desecrated any place of worship. We equally condemn those who have without any lawful excuse killed or wounded any fellow being or who have attacked or looted any one's property. We deplore the loss of innocent lives and suffering unjustly inflicted on Hindus and Mussalmans since the riot began. It is not by unlawful cowardly and brutal assaults on our fellow men that any good object can be promoted. We would ask every Mussalmans as well as Hindus to realise that when a member of one community wantonly stabs, wounds or kills a person belonging to the other community he is not merely guilty of the heinous crime of murdering a fellow man but also of inciting a similar murderous attack upon a brother of his own community who may have the misfortune of being found alone and helpless in some other area. Same considerations should be borne in mind in relations to the places of worship. We hope that if for no higher reason, at least to save one's own community from further loss of life and suffering, every Mussalman and Hindu will use his influence to prevent any attack on any place of religious worship and upon any unoffending fellowmen.

STOP FRATEICIDAL WARFARE

We earnestly appeal to members of both communities to stop this fratricidal warfare which has already caused a terrible loss of life and suffering has deeply embittered feelings on both sides, dislocated business and exposed thousands of families to misery.

We appeal to the Hindus, Sikhs, Mussalmans, Christians and all other residents of Calcutta no longer to be mere silent spectators of cold blooded murders of their fellowmen, but to come forward to do their duty as citizens to save them from further undeserved injury. It is a serious reflection upon all that in this great city with all its resources, innocent men have been allowed during the last four weeks to fall victims to dagger or lathi for want of adequate effort to compose communal differences and to reduce communal ill-feelings. It is high time that such an effort was made and we appeal to all who love humanity and hate wrongdoing to contribute their share towards it.

NEWSPAPER INCITEMENTS CONDEMNED.

We are grieved to find that rumours of preparations of an attack by one party against the other are from time to time circulated which have no foundation in fact. Pamphlets inciting one community against the other have also been circulated and some newspapers have been adding fuel to the fire by their writings. We request those who are responsible for it to abstain from publishing such inflammatory literature. We also request the public not to give credence to such rumours and not to attach any value to such writings."—Free Press of India.

ARREST THE GOONDAS,

CITIZEN BOARD'S APPEAL TO GOVERNOR.

CALCUTTA, April 27.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Central Citizen Board, held this evening at the Mayor's room, resolutions were passed recommending H. E. the Governor-in-Council the necessity of immediate and vigorous steps by the police to take into custody "goondas" and all suspected bad characters in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, (2) that all grog, toddy, tea and coffee houses be entirely closed for a fortnight (3) that all such eating houses suspected to be used as resorts by bad characters be closed, (4) that Government do accept co-operation of the volunteers organised for defence purposes, (5) that licenses for guns be given to all respectable citizens, who apply for them, and (6) immediate action be taken under ordinary law against authors, publishers and printers of all newspapers, pamphlets and leaflets, which are inflaming communal passions.

JOURNALISTS' UNDERTAKING.

At a meeting, held at the "Servant" office, Babu Shyamsundar Chakravarty presiding and the representatives of the "Basumati," "Nayak," "Mahammadi," "Anandabazar" and "Sultan" and the Deputy Mayor and members of the Islam-i-Tanzeem attending, it was decided that nothing will appear in their respective papers, editorally or in news columns which may inflame communal feeling.—Free Press of India.

GOVERNMENT'S VIGILANCE.

READY TO MEET ANY EMERGENCY.

CALCUTTA, April 27.

In reply to a telegram from non-Muslem Liberal Party on the subject of riot, his Excellency the Governor of Bengal assured the party that Government would continue to review the situation hourly from every point of view, and would not abate their vigilance or hesitate in their action until quiet was restored. The reply which comes from Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor states that while sharing the anxiety of all responsible citizens for an early cessation of the communal tension and its unhappy results, his Excellency does not consider that to summon a meeting of the Legislative Council at the present moment could have the desired effect. His Excellency is keeping in close touch with responsible local officials, and the Bengal Government is prepared to take whatever measures the situation may demand.—A. P.

INFLAMMATORY POSTERS AT DELHI

DELHI, April 27.

Inflammatory posters have been seen placarded on the walls at certain places in the Imperial city, states the "Tej." The police have seized the posters, which are handwritten.

HARNETT LUNACY CASE ECHO.

LONDON, April 27.

Justice Horridge in case of the Harnett after hearing legal arguments entered judgment with costs in favour of the defendant whose counsel pleaded the statute of Limitations. Justice Horridge said the defendant was liable for consequences of his negligence even though the actual order of detention was made by Justices. His Lordship disagreed with the contention that though the jury considered Mr. Harnett was sane he should be viewed as a lunatic for the purpose of construing the Statute of Limitations. His Lordship's duty was merely to construe the Statute however regrettable its result.—Reuter's Special.

A London message dated 19th instant bearing on the subject is reproduced below:

"An echo of the famous Harnett Lunacy case was heard in the Law Courts to-day when Mr. W. S. Harnett before Justice Horridge and a special jury in the King's Bench Division, secured an award of £500 damages against Dr. H. H. Fisher of Sittingbourne for alleged negligence in certifying him a lunatic in November 1912. The jury found that Dr. Fisher did not act with reasonable care. The judge intimated that he would hear legal arguments on the jury's findings to-morrow."

(Mr. Harnett in 1924 was awarded £25,000 damages against Dr. C. H. Bond, the Lunacy Commissioner, and Dr. G. H. Adam of Westmalling for wrongful detention in an asylum, but the Lords quashed the High Court's judgment in March 1925).

MINERS AND OWNERS MEET

PREMIER APPEALS FOR LASTING SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, April 28.

After several days of intensive meetings of conferences in which the Premier was most active, the mineowners have intimated their willingness to participate in open three-parties meeting at which they will not impose limitation regarding the scope of discussion. An hour's meeting of the three parties was held to-day in the House of Commons and the meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

It is understood that at the joint meeting of miners and mineowners last evening Mr. Baldwin urged them to seek a lasting settlement which might be expected to endure at least for five years. He said it was essential that the improvement in trade and prosperity of the country shown by the fall of unemployment and cost of living should not be retarded by coal stoppage. —Reuter.

GERMAN-SOVIET TREATY.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, April 28.

The general impression of the Germano-Soviet Treaty in official circles in London is that many of the phrases are vague and indefinite and capable of another interpretation. It does not appear at the first sight that there is anything objectionable.

Berlin.—The newspapers here agree that the treaty does not create a new situation and the general lines of the German foreign policy are unchanged, which fact is, however, regretted by some of the more violent Nationalist journals.

Paris.—The "Homme Libre" argues that the Soviet will thus enter the League in Germany's baggage, as once Germany is a member of the League she will be unable to associate herself with any decision of the League without being sure of its being agreeable to Moscow. The paper concludes by saying that Soviet thus joins the Legue without any commitments and responsibilities.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON & PARIS VIEWS,

LONDON, April 28.

Paris.— The publication of the text of the Russo-German Treaty has not dispelled the concern of French political circles with regard to its possible effects on Geneva and Locarno. Active exchange of views are proceeding between London and Paris but it is premature to talk of representations being made to Berlin.

"Le Temps" says that Germany wants to reserve option to choose between Western Powers and Soviet Russia when the fateful hour strikes but it is hardly conceivable that such attitude can be compatible with Germany's unconditional entry into the League.—Reuter.

VOLGA OVERFLOWS BANKS.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

LONDON, April 27.

Moscow.—The Volga and its upper tributaries have overflowed the banks. The river Klazma has flooded the town of Orekhovo, 45 miles east of Moscow. Eight persons have been drowned, and 11 bridges have been destroyed.

Many textile mills have been rendered idle. The loss of life is also reported from Rybinsk where the Volga is 50 feet above the usual level.

Scores of villages have been flooded, and their inhabitants have taken refuge on the roofs. Detachments of Red Army are blowing up ice-jams in the river in order that waters might flow along their natural course.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI REMAINS !

AND BULLETS MERELY PASS.

LONDON, April 27.

Milan.—In torrential rain, over 50,000 Fascists assembled in the Cathedral Square, last night, to pay homage to Sgr. Mussolini whom they gave the most enthusiastic ovation. Sgr. Mussolini appeared on the balcony surrounded by local officials and said: "I believe you will stand with the same impassivity under fire," and concluded by saying, "Bullets pass, O blackshirts, and Sgr. Mussolini remains."

CAPTURE OF SUEIDA.

FRENCH LOSSES.

LONDON, April 28.

Paris.—A message from Beirut says that eleven battalions participated in the capture of Sueida on April 25th which was defended by six thousand Druses. The French losses are stated to be 80 killed and 270 wounded while rebel casaulties were heavy.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

In 2,000 Guineas probables, Winter rides Happy Recruit and Wells Friar Wile. Latter is doubtful.

In the first division of the League football matches, Manchester City beats Leeds United by two goals to one.

In the Empire Billiards Championship Shailer (Australia) 2000 beat Rutledge (South Africa) 1343.

SERIOUS DISASTER IN KURILE ISLANDS.

SHIP RUNS AGROUND.

230 PERSONS MISSING

LONDON, April 28.

Tokio.—A message from Hakodate states that s.s. "Chichibu Maru" ran aground off Horomushiro, Kurile Islands, during a storm. 230 persons are missing.—Reuter.

SPANISH AIRMEN AT HANOI.

LONDON, April 28.

Hanoi.—The Spanish airmen have arrived here.—Reuter.

SARAWAK GOVT'S DENIAL.

LONDON, April 28.

Batavia.—The Government of Sarawak telegraphs denying the rumour that the Firestone Plantation Company have acquired land in Sarawak.—Reuter's Special.

A STEAMER ON FIRE.

LONDON, April 27.

Malta.—Number 5 lower hold of the "City of Leicestershire" was, to-day discovered to be on fire. The Admiralty tugs were recalled, and the firs was finally brought under control, and the tugs were dismissed. Cargo is being discharged from number 4 and 5 holds.—Reuter's Special.

LADY WILSON'S HEALTH.

LONDON, April 27.

Sir Leslie Wilson visited the House of Commons yesterday. He says that his wife is much better, and is making good progress. He hopes she will be able to leave the nursing home in a few weeks, but will doubtless take the whole of summer to recuperate.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 28.

The only rainfall reported to-day is three-quarters of an inch at Sibsagar.

A western disturbance is moving eastwards through Persia.

Forecast:—No large change.

The death took place at Allahabad on Tuesday night of Mr. W. A. Hardie, Inspector of Schools and a well-known Anglo-Indian educationist.

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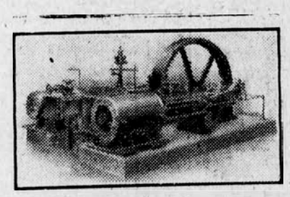

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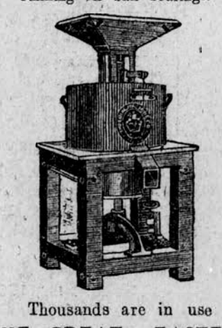

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INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap, and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-8 per gross.

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15 Years Old Firm
WILL SUPPLY ALL KINDS OF
ENGLISH MEDICINES
CHEAPEST AND FRESH ONES.
V. P. BHAT & Co.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 28.

Baron Minto, Symonds, Calcutta.
Sultania, Hendricks, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

April 29.

Saint Dunstan, Mackenzie, Karachi.
Humayun, Murch, Jeddah.
Pasha, Oakeshot, Java.
British Fusilier, Rennels, Abadan.
Kidderpore, Murray, Kobe.
Clan Mackinnon, McLean, Calicut.

LOADING.

April 28.

Steamer Barpeta for Busreh.
Steamer Razmak for Aden.
Steamer Ariosto for Hull.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, April 28.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sturmfels, 3834, Karachi, 4/5, L E Edwards, Ltd.
2 Rajputana, 9415, London, 8.5, M M and Co.
3 Streefkerk, 3823, Hamburg, 1/5, E D Sassoon and Co.
4 C/o Cairo, 5024, Karachi, 1/5, K Nixon and Co.
5 Karoa, 3607, Durban, 28/4, M M & Co.
6 Cl Mackinnon, 3049, Coast Ports, 29/4, J Finlay and Co.
7 Crostafels, 3080, Karachi, N.F., L Edwards Ltd.
8 Pilsna, 4829, Trieste, 1/5, L Triestino and M I.
11 Toyooka Maru, 4388, Kobe, 30/4, N Y Kaisha.
13 Grelcaldy, 2619, Hull, 1/5, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Jeypore, 3209, Japan, 8/5, M M and Co.
16 Durenda, 4450, Middlesborough, 1/5, M M and Co.
J/End C/o Agra, 3116, N.F., N.F., F F Campbell and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Lahore, 3143, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
2 Massilia, 3281, Liverpool, 8/5, Graham Tdg Co.
3 Baroda, 1899, P Gulf, 28/4, M M & Co.
4 Vasna, 2043, Busrah, 30/4, M M and Co.
5 Serbistan, 1864, Kobe, 30/4, O S Kaisha.
6 Ariosto, 2768, Hull, 5/5, J Finlay and Co.
14 Gambada, 3252, Dubai, 29/4, M M and
9 Gange, 1933, Karachi, 1/5, L Triestino and M I S N Co.
10-11 Saint Dunstan, 3567, Karachi, 29/4, L Edwards Ltd.
12-13 Havildar, 3086, Calcutta, 30/4, T Morrison and Co.
15 Barpeta, 1877, P Gulf, 5/5, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Kidderpore, 3263, Kobe, 29/4, M M and Co.
C/R Nippon, 3959, N.F., 30/4, L T and M I S N Co.
D/E Janus, 3078, Calcutta, 1/5, M M and Co.
H Cuncolim, 106, M'Coast, 29/4, M H Mahatme.
F Dara, 3082, Jeddah, 30/4, T Morrison and Co.
P Pasha, 3196, Rangoon, 29/4, T Morrison and Co.
G Maur, 649, Bangkok, 1/5, F F Campbell and Co.
N Sultania, 2758, Jeddah, 30/4, H S Shushtary and Co.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT,

Bombay, April 28.

Ready prices both in respect of Java and B. R. B. Beet Sugar have improved by about 2 to 4 annas per cwt. in Monday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also evidenced an improving tendency recording a rise of about 2d. per cwt. in Monday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 16-8 per cwt.

Shipment March Sh. 16-8 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment June Sh. 15-9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July-September Sh. 15-4 per Cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment October-December Sh. 15-8 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 16-4 per cwt.

Shipment March Sh. 16-2 per cwt. F. B. H.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

27th April 1926

RECEIPTS
Week ending 17th April.

	1926 Bales.	192 Baleg
Calcutta	230	18
Bombay	85625	680
Karachi	52259	3671
Madras	1288	337
Rangoon	2190	373
Tuticorin	Nil	670
Total	141592	112747

EXPORTS
Week ending 17th April.

	1926. Bales	192 Bale
Calcutta	2061	1943
Bombay	64723	111288
Karachi	31539	38 096
Madras	5348	Nil
Rangoon	Nil (a)	..
Tuticorin	3455	Nil
Total	107126	15 1927

RECEIPTS
1st Sept. to 17th April.

	1925-26	1 924-2
Calcutta	43433	68184
Bombay	2706534	2762618
Karachi	1045218	915196
Madras	69854	1450
Rangoon	16504 (a)	..
Tuticorin	19383	54
Total	3900926	3 747996

(a) To 10th April,

EXPORTS
1st Sept. to 17th April. 1926

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	16481	24707
Bombay	1773332	1751895
Karachi	739665	574152
Madras	52360	23963
Rangoon	65262	67195
Tuticorin	43618	23130
Total	2690718	2465042

Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of Foreign cotton

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

Week ending 12th April	1st Sept. to 26th April		
1926	1925	1925-26	1924-2 5
5312	766	93651	13405 3

EXPORTS from KARACHI.
Week ending 12th April.

	1926	1925
United Kingdom	Nil	Nil
Continen	555	23932
China	Nil	1050
Japan	Nil	9175
Bombay	4202	1040
U. S. A.	Nil	150
Total	4757	35947

1st Sept. to 12th April.

	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	51642	47004
Continent	284230	311987
China	97556	48741
Japan	291952	152935
Bombay (a)	85797	137822
U. S. A.	8175	6565
	819352	703064

Adjusted. (a) Includes cotton for transhipment

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

	1925-26 Bales.	1924-25 Bales.	Difference Bale
RECEIPTS			
23rd to 26th April.	27238	46173	—18936
RECEIPTS 1st Sept. to 26th April	2769192	2874073	—104681
SHIPMENTS 23rd to 26th April.			
United Kingdom	..	..	..
Continent	220	..	+ 220
China, Japan and Coast Ports	33826	47254	—13428
Total	34046	47254	—13208
SHIPMENTS 1st Sept. to 26th April			
United Kingdom	38170	38821	— 652
Continent	382276	426629	—44353
China	307849	201428	+106421
Japan	1077471	1124742	— 47271
Coast Ports	20551	14861	+ 5690
U. S. A.	1450	8480	—7030
Total	1827767	1814962	+12805
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR			
Europe.	2256	1888	+ 368
China, Japan & Coast Ports	43317	52583	—9266

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

Week ending 16th April	1st Sept to 16th April	
Madras	11902	142396*
Bombay	24313	659794*
Sind	4472	167618
Bengal	1561	21 59
U. P.	64	192052
Punjab	11533	1033554*
C. P.	3669	352293*
Berar	7139	575999*
N.W. F Province	162	2177*
Ajmer- Merwara	1248	57517
Burma	2065 (to 9th April)	77786*
	63,128	32,84,045

*Adjusted.

YOUR EYE

Does it trouble you? If so, try SELLER'S LOTUS HONEY, the safest, surest and most high-praised Nature's cure for Eye-diseases. Cures even Cataract etc. Literature free. Kemp & Co., or Thomas & Taylor Ltd., Bombay.

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VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
50 for Rs.14
10 for 4 annas
MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD.
138 Years' Reputation for Quality

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AMARA
The Tonic you need

It quickly braces up the system when run down or suffering from the after effects of illness. 'Bynin' Amara stimulates digestion and enables those who suffer from loss of appetite to enjoy their meals thoroughly and derive full benefit from them. It is invaluable in all cases of weakness, nervousness, lassitude, debility, etc. Exhaustion from the heat is quickly overcome by taking 'Bynin' Amara.

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All British

Gents Roadster cycle with Dunlop Cord Tyres, B. S. A. free wheel, 2 rim brakes, mud-guards, 3 coil comfortable spring saddle rubber pedals, Lucas pathfinder oil lamp, King of bells, Dunlop plated pump, toolbag, complete set of tools, oiler. Rs. 25 must be sent as advance by M. O. the balance by V.P.P.

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(Regd.)

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It is a boon to those suffering from Neurasthenia, Emaciation, and loss of nerve force. AFROTONA is the ideal Tonic for rebuilding weak nerve cells and wastage of the body. It enriches the blood and feeds the nerves. AFROTONA is a marvellous remedy for removing the after effects of Malaria, when other costly and so-called nerve Tonics have failed.

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AFROTONA never constipates.

Only males should use Afrotona.

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CHEMISTS,
Fida Building, Juma Masjid,
BOMBAY, No. 2.

DEPRESSED CLASS LEADERS' CONFERENCE.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

NAGPUR, April 28.

At last night's sitting the All-India Depressed Class Leaders' Conference passed the following resolutions:—

(1) Requesting Government to allot seats to the Depressed Classes in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. (2) Urging the co-option of members in each province on the Royal Agricultural Commission. (3) Requesting Government to appoint members in the Cabinet. (4) Requesting His Imperial Majesty that two or more members should be appointed in the personnel of the Royal Commission. (5) Requesting the Government to allot a seat on the All-India Public Services Commission and the Provincial Public Services Commission. (6) Urging the creation of a special department for safeguarding the interests of the Depressed Classes with separate non-votable budget; and (7) in favour of sending a deputation to England with a view to lay the case of the Depressed Classes before the British public.—A. P.

SHOT BY UNKNOWN PERSON.

A HINDU LAD'S SAD FATE.

POONA, April 28.

A Hindu lad, aged 13 years, while gathering firewood in the forest near Khedgaon at about 10 a.m. on Sunday, was accidentally shot by some person at present unknown. According to the boy's story, he heard the report of a gun and felt some pain in his side. He lay down under a tree and lost consciousness. In the evening, on recovering, he made his way home where he complained of pain in his side. He was brought to the Sassoon Hospital where he was X-rayed yesterday and an operation was performed when a couple of small shots were removed from the abdomen. The boy succumbed this morning. The police are making investigations.—A. P.

ASSAULT ON MR. DESHMUKH

ACCUSED GETS FIVE YEARS R I.

AMRAOTI, April 26.

In the criminal case against a Mahomedan youth named Gulam Murtaza (20), who was alleged to have dealt Mr. Janrao Bajirao Deshmukh, M. L. C., of Shirala blows with an axe on 24th January last, the jury to-day returned a verdict that the accused was guilty of causing grievous hurt to Mr. Deshmukh with an axe.

The Sessions Judge, Mr. R. E. Pollock, I.C.S., accepting the verdict of the jury sentenced the accused under Section 326, I. P. Code, to five years' rigorous imprisonment and further ordered him to execute a bond for three years after his release.—A. P.

"BADMASHES" ATTACK POLICE

FREE FIGHT IN HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

HYDERABAD (SINDH), April 28.

A serious fracas between several "badmashes" and the police is reported to have occurred at Badin in Hyderabad District. The police wanted to arrest and "challan" three gangs of "badmashes"; but one gang offered resistance and assaulted the police. A free fight ensued and persons on both sides received injuries. One "badmash" raised his axe against the Sub-Inspector of Police and would have killed him but for the timely intervention of a constable. The Sub-Inspector received slight wounds.

The "badmashes" were arrested and "challaned" for attacking the police.—Free Press of India."

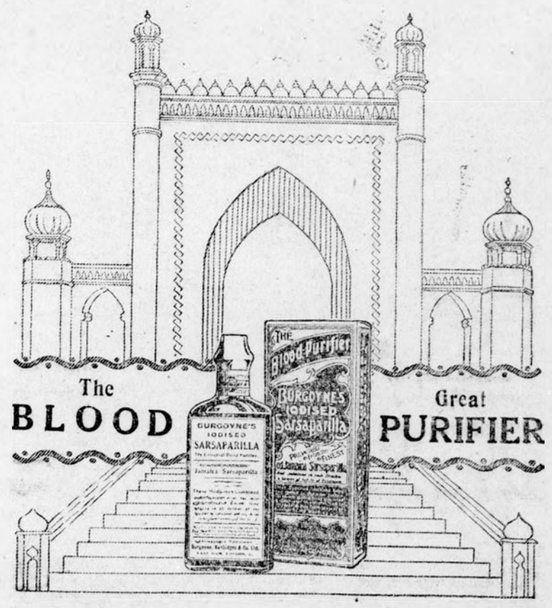
BAHISHKRIT HITKARINI SABHA.

SURVEY OF WORK DONE.

The annual general meeting of the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha which is a Society for the uplift of the Depressed Classes, was held at its head office in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, Bombay, on 18th instant. The report of the work for the year 1925 disclosed that the work of the Sabha was threefold. In the matter of the education of the Depressed Classes the Sabha has been conducting a hostel near Sholapur for 15 students of the Depressed Classes taking secondary education, at a total cost of Rs. 2,669-0-8. Accommodation in the hostel is entirely free. In the first year of its existence the Sabha could not do much for the cultural and economic uplift of the Depressed Classes. However, the Sabha helped the Mahars of the villages in Nasik District to obtain redress of their grievances in Watandari matters. The financial statement for the year disclosed an income of Rs. 3,169-1-0 and expenditure of Rs. 2,938-13-6.

THE WORK DONE.

The Sabha has opened a library and reading room for the Depressed Classes in the Improvement Trust Chawl, Byculla. It has also organised a hockey club for young men of the Depressed Classes near Parel. An important organisation of students of the Depressed Classes known as the Bahishkrit Vidyarthi Sammelan has been organised by the Sabha. It is a kind of Depressed Classes Students' Brotherhood and it is conducting a Marathi monthly styled Vidya Vilas to which students of the Depressed Classes contribute articles. In the economic sphere, the Sabha has organised three co-operative credit societies for the Depressed Classes. The cost of the programme for the year 1926 is expected to reach Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000.—A. P.



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is at hand. It has been on the Indian market for a great many years. Use it; and in a very short time you will feel an entirely different being.

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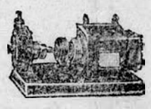

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When your children get tired, mopey or naughty for no apparent reason, there is something wrong with their health. Their spirits won't be right until their health is right.

There is one safe simple way to remedy all the minor ills of childhood; that is to stir a tiny dose of Kruschen Salts into the child's tea, cocoa or porridge every morning. Half as much as will cover a silver 4-anna piece is enough, and they will never taste it. It will put their little bodies right, and the next morning they will wake up laughing and happy and with "that Kruschen feeling" of vigorous health.

Don't let them get ill, for the sake of less than an anna a week. Get a bottle of Kruschen Salts now.

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GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

Sciatica ?— here's instant relief !

No painful rubbing—no waiting—just lay on gently a little Sloan's Liniment. Instantly you notice an amazing difference, and as Sloan's penetrates it quickly brings relief and kills the pain.

For more than 40 years Sloan's has brought relief and comfort to thousands of victims of Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, many of whom had almost given up hope of relief.

Get a bottle to-day. See for yourself how quickly Sloan's acts and keep it handy as your protection from pain.

"UNABLE TO WALK WITHOUT ASSISTANCE NOW PERFECTLY CURED."

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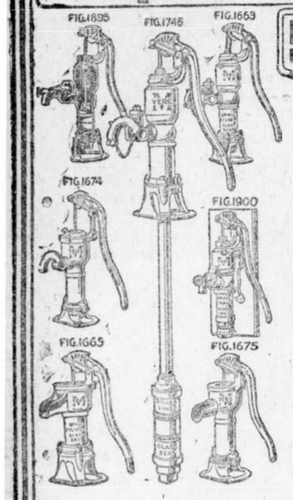

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Here is the way to do it. If your cistern is a reasonable distance from the house, or if your well is a shallow one, it's a simple matter. Water can be drawn with a Myers House Pump from fifteen to twenty feet perpendicularly and any reasonable distance horizontally. Use a foot valve at the lower end of the suction pipe to hold the water, bury the pipe below the frost line, install your pump in the kitchen and connect it up with the suction line and your water problems will be solved and solved at a price that you can afford.

Myers Hand Pumps have few if any equals for this service. With styles and sizes to meet different capacity requirements, at practically the same prices charged for light weight, under sized, small capacity pumps, they are to be found in thousands and thousands of homes and their number continues to increase with each passing day.

Neatness of design, attractiveness of finish, exclusive patented features, ease of operation; large capacity, long time service, are the foundation on which their success and popularity have been established. A few of the latest styles are listed on the opposite page but we will be glad to send you a copy of our new folder showing the complete line illustrated in colors. Your dealer or plumber can supply you. Confer with him and insist on getting the Myers. If substitutes are offered, write us direct and we will tell you how and when you can purchase Myers "Honor Bilt" House Pumps.

PRICES.

From Rs. 14 and Upwards.

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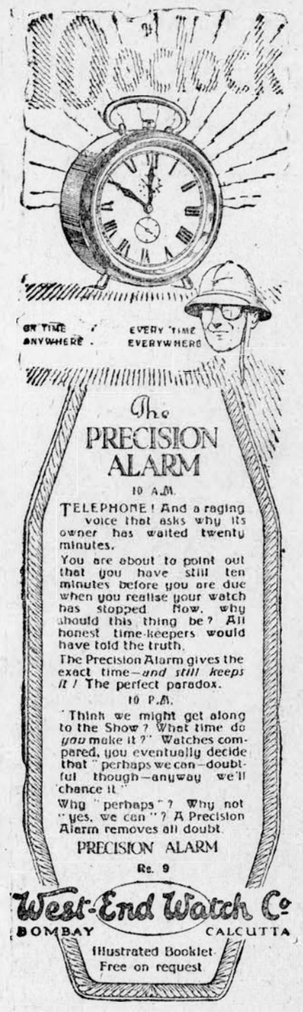
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The PRECISION ALARM
10 A.M.
TELEPHONE! And a raging voice that asks why it's owner has waited twenty minutes.
You are about to point out that you have still ten minutes before you are due when you realise your watch has stopped. How, why should this thing be? All honest time-keepers would have told the truth.
The Precision Alarm gives the exact time—and still keeps it! The perfect paradox.
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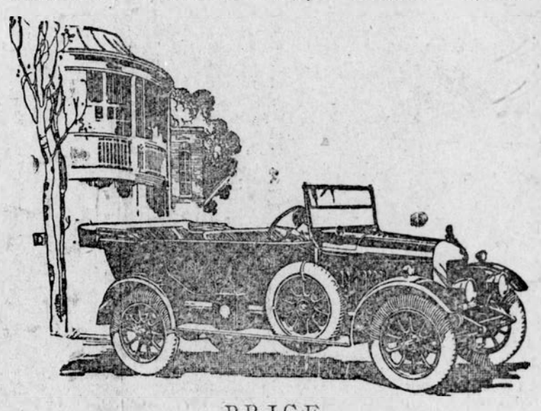

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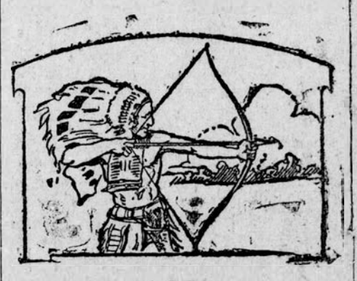

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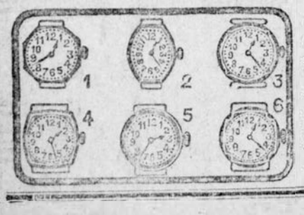

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Acting Editor:—SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.